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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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3 January 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

U.S. CONGRESS STRENGTHENS SECURITY AFTER BOMBING

HK020753 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 83 p 4

[Report by Zhao Tingrui [6392 1694 3843], "resident correspondent in Washington": "U.S. Congress Strengthens Security Measures"]

[Text] A bomb exploded in the Senate on the second floor of the U.S. Capitol on 7 November, heavily damaging one of its meeting rooms.

A group calling itself the "Armed Resistance Unit" issued a statement, saying that the explosion in the Capitol's meeting room was its action in response to U.S. involvement in Grenada and Lebanon. According to information from the U.S. FBI, this group belonged to the same organization as the "United Freedom Front" and "Revolutionary Fighting Group," which plotted the seven similar bomb blasts which have taken place in New York and Washington since 1982, and was also closely related to the "Weathermen"--an antiwar organization.

Following the bomb blast in the Capitol, the U.S. Defense Department received many blackmailing telephone calls claiming bombs had been planted in the Pentagon, the Senate, the Capitol, and other buildings. Security personnel searched these places but nothing was found.

Recently, the Senate and the House of Representatives have adopted new "regulations concerning the security of the Capitol building." Now, visitors to Congress can only use 4 entrances instead of 10, as they did in the past. Visitors are required to be examined twice with metal detectors and, before entering the chambers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, they are required to take off their coats and be examined.

CSO: 4005/221

UNITED STATES

THAI CHINESE PAPERS PROTEST U.S. CONGRESS ACTION

HK291302 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 83 p 6

["Special dispatch" by reporter Zhou Xiuqing [0719 0208 1987] and Chen An [7115 1344]: "Thai Papers Blast U.S. Congress for Flagrantly Creating 'Two Chinas'"]

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Nov--Thai newspapers CHUNG HUA JIH PAO and HSIN CHUNG YUAN PAO carried commentaries today, blasting the U.S. Congress for flagrantly creating "two Chinas."

CHUNG HUA JIH PAO pointed out: The resolution concerning the "future of Taiwan" adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate on the 15th of this month, and an appropriation bill passed separately by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the 17th and 18th of this month have exposed the U.S. Congress' attempt to create "one China and one Taiwan" or "two Chinas."

The commentary said: The future of Taiwan is the Chinese people's own business. The U.S. Congress, however, has flagrantly interfered in this matter in stipulating the settlement of the issue by adopting the said "resolution" and even requiring that the solution to the problem must conform with U.S. law. These were really unreasonable acts. China is fully justified in strongly protesting and sternly denouncing these acts.

The commentary in HSIN CHUNG YUAN PAO said: The U.S. Congress' flagrant attempt to create "two Chinas" is absolutely intolerable to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. Such a development, if it continues, will most likely affect the planned exchange of visits by Zhao Ziyang and Reagan. Let us watch whatever reaction the Reagan administration will take to the two strong protests lodged by China.

CSO: 4005/221

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK CHINESE PROTEST U.S. ACTION ON TAIWAN

HK291252 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 83 p 6

["Special Dispatch" by reporter Hong Lan [3163 5663]: "Overseas Chinese Rally in New York Denounces U.S. Senate Interference in China's Internal Affairs"]

[Text] New York, 27 Nov--The Association for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China held a forum in New York this afternoon, strongly denouncing the so-called resolution concerning the "future of Taiwan" recently adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate.

Liang Bowen, chairman of the association, pointed out in his speech: The so-called resolution on the "future of Taiwan" is a serious intervention in the internal affairs of China. The Chinese people, including Chinese nationals residing in the United States, jointly demonstrate great indignation and opposition to this act.

Liang Bowen emphasized: Taiwan has been a part of the sacred territory of China since ancient times and the people of Taiwan are our own flesh and blood. The peaceful reunification of the motherland is an irresistible historical trend which conforms with the common will of the 1 billion Chinese people, including Taiwan compatriots. The future of Taiwan absolutely cannot be determined by a handful of advocates of Taiwan independence who are trying to split the motherland. Nor can it be determined by the so-called resolution concerning the "future of Taiwan" adopted by some U.S. congressmen. He said: The association members and Chinese nationals abroad have a common aspiration, that is, Taiwan must return to the embrace of the motherland and the peaceful reunification of the motherland must be realized.

Song Xilian, an advisory member of the association committee and a former high-ranking KMT military officer, pointed out: The so-called resolution on the "future of Taiwan" is an "absolute absurdity" and is wanton interference in the internal affairs of China, which has completely violated the principle governing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. He asked: Who has ever vested the United States with the right to pass the so-called resolution concerning the "future of Taiwan?"

Shen Ce, another advisory member of the association committee and a former KMT military officer, asserted that no foreign country has the right to intervene in the reunification of China, which is a purely internal affair. The so-called resolution concerning the "future of Taiwan," which has flagrantly violated the sovereignty of China, "is absurd and stupid." Should the Reagan administration refuse to deny this resolution, it would inevitably affect the smooth development of Sino-U.S. relations.

Chen Jinjian, chairman of the New York (garment industry association) [yilianhui 5902 5114 2585], and some other people from Taiwan also addressed the forum. They unanimously pointed out that any attempts to divide the territory of China and to turn Taiwan into an "unsinkable [?] of the United States are bound to fail. All participants in the forum voiced their strong aspirations for an early peaceful reunification of the motherland.

CSO: 4005/221

NORTHEAST ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON HU'S JAPAN TRIP, PRC-JAPAN AMITY

HK011346 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 83 p 6

["Newsletter from Japan" by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Jiang Yuanchun [5592 0337 2797] and Sun Dongmin [1327 2639 3046]: "Pass on Peace and Friendship Between China and Japan From Generation to Generation"]

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Nov--Three thousand Japanese friends have been invited to a 1-week China tour next autumn. The invitation was made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on 26 November amid warm applause at a youth rally in Japan.

The meeting with Japanese youth from various circles at the youth rally was proposed by Comrade Hu Yaobang on his own accord and was realized with the assistance of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prime minister's office, and Ministry of Education, and under the auspices of the executive committee of youth to welcome General Secretary Hu, as well as the Japanese-Chinese Friendship Association, the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Japanese-Chinese Cultural Exchange Association, the Japanese-Chinese Friendship Diet Members League, the Japanese-Chinese Economic Association, and the Japanese-Chinese Association, which are commonly known as the "Six Japanese-Chinese Friendship Organizations." There are 35 youth organizations in this welcome group for Hu. However, since some of these organizations are integrated organizations, there are actually more than 150 organizations in it. Some 3,000 youth representatives attended the rally. It was the first time in Japanese history that so many youth organizations had gathered together to listen to a speech by a foreign leader. This fully shows that the youth in Japan are eager to learn more about China and have a strong desire to get along with the Chinese youth.

The youth rally was held this morning in the hall of the Japanese Broadcasting Association. Early this morning, some Japanese youths, male and female, came to the rally hall one crowd after another. The three-story hall was soon full. It resounded with joyous welcoming music and the warm applause of the rejoicing youths and was full of vitality.

At 1020, the rally began. Miyoko Goto, the well-known NHK [Nihon Hoso Kyokai] announcer, acted as master of ceremonies at the rally. Amid warm applause and accompanied by Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japanese-Chinese Friendship Association, and Kiichiro Onodera, chairman of the Council of the Japanese

Japanese Youth League and concurrently chairman of the executive committee for this rally, Comrade Hu Yaobang stepped up to the rostrum and raised his hands to greet the Japanese youths.

After some Japanese girls presented Comrade Hu Yaobang with flower bouquets, Kiichiro Onodera made a welcoming speech on behalf of the Japanese youths, in which he said that an overwhelming majority of the youths were looking attentively at and with great expectation of this important occasion, on which General Secretary Hu Yaobang had arranged this special meeting with the Japanese youths. He said that the Japanese youths will look forward into the 21st century and make continuous efforts to promote the new friendly relations. He requested that general Secretary Hu Yaobang convey to the Chinese youths the strong desire of the Japanese youths for promoting Japanese-Chinese friendship, and wished that this visit would become a starting point for Japan and China, as well as the youths of the two countries, in opening up a new era of Japanese-Chinese friendship.

Comrade Hu Yaobang made a speech amid warm applause. He pointed out that the youth represent the future of our nations and the hope of mankind. They will be masters of the destiny and future of our countries. After reviewing the history of the development of Sino-Japanese relations, he said that the problem confronting us at present is to pass on the well-established friendly relations from generation to generation so that they may become better and better in the future. Comrade Hu Yaobang emphasized that the spirit of modesty is needed in order to get along amicably. All behaviors that go against the trend of history and the will of the people are doomed to failure. After extending an invitation on behalf of the Chinese people and youths to the friendly Japanese youth organizations for a visit to China, he waved his hands and said with full enthusiasm that the road of the long-term development of the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the great Chinese and Japanese nations is a road full of hope, and is under the first light of early dawn. He wholeheartedly hoped that the youths of the two countries will be firm and indomitable and march forward courageously hand in hand to strive for greater prosperity for the two countries and a happy future for the people!

During Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, applause continually burst out from the audience, on two occasions when his remarks were made in Chinese and when they were translated into Japanese. We can say that his speech received a welcome with double enthusiasm. Sometimes the participating youth representatives listened attentively, and sometimes they nodded in approval. After concluding his speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang answered the questions raised by three Japanese youth representatives. At that moment, the atmosphere of the meeting was enlivened and people often burst out laughing.

To warm and friendly applause, Comrade Hu Yaobang concluded his speech to the Japanese youths. This speech symbolized the climax of Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit, which was an unprecedentedly grand occasion of his meeting with the Japanese people, especially Japanese youths. His speech will certainly help

the Japanese people gain a deeper understanding of China and arouse the enthusiasm of the Japanese youths in promoting Japanese-Chinese friendship. Just as a leader of a youth organization said last night, General Secretary Hu's visit will certainly end, but his remarks will remain always in the hearts of the Japanese people and be passed on from generation to generation.

CSO: 4005/223

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PRIME MINISTER VIEWS KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM

OW010210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda today urged Vietnam to come to the negotiating table to settle the Kampuchean problem politically, comprehensively and peacefully and join the ASEAN in working for Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents' Club, the prime minister reaffirmed the ASEAN's common stand on the Kampuchean problem which calls for a comprehensive political solution leading to the restoration of Kampuchea as a neutral, nonaligned country.

Thailand regards its cooperation with other ASEAN member states as a pillar of its foreign policy, he said.

The prime minister praised China's support of ASEAN's policy on the Kampuchean problem and wishes to see continuation of China's cooperation with Thailand and other ASEAN nations.

Thailand follows with keen interest the progress that China is making in her modernization efforts, he added.

Expounding the guiding principles of Thailand's foreign policy, he declared that Thailand welcomes Japan's positive involvement in the political affairs of Southeast Asia and the reaffirmation of U.S. role in Asia and the Pacific. As for the Soviet Union, he went on to say, "if the Soviet Union were to dispel our doubts and anxieties about her outlook towards this region, we are sure that we can cooperate constructively with her to our mutual benefit."

He reiterated his country's desire for close cooperation and consultation with Australia on matters which affect the vital interests of the region.

On domestic matters, the prime minister said that the objective of his government "was and still is to maintain a period of relative stability which would enable the Thai people to focus their collective efforts on the tasks of social, economic and political development."

CSO: 4000/134

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BANGKOK POST REJECTS HAYDEN'S REMARKS ON SRV

OW041545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--The local English newspaper BANGKOK POST today refutes Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's remarks to justify Vietnam's military presence in Laos.

BANGKOK POST says in a commentary Hayden recently told the Australian parliament that "there is no problem about the Vietnamese troops being in Laos and there is no dispute in the region. They (Vietnamese troops) are there by invitation of the Government of Laos and that is accepted by the governments of the region."

The commentary notes: "The fact that Kampuchea is a priority issue does not mean that there is no problem in Laos. It does not mean that we can accept the overt and covert controlling of one nation--Laos--by another--Vietnam."

It goes on to say: "The very real problem in Laos has of course gathered far less publicity and generated far less emotion than the blatant blitzkrieg offensive which Hanoi used to subjugate Kampuchea. Vietnam's 50,000 troops stationed and fighting in Laos were, relatively, unnoticed beside the 200,000 and more in Kampuchea."

The commentary says: "We do not and can not forget that the lack of brutality in Laos is more than compensated for by an insidious Vietnamese takeover and control of a huge part of the administration of that country."

CSO: 4000/134

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

VPA REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS--Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have wiped out a Vietnamese regimental headquarters in Battambang Province in a pre-dawn attack, killing or wounding 91 enemy troops, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. At 5 a.m. on November 21, the Vietnamese regimental headquarters located in a coffee plantation near Pailin town, Battambang Province, came under fierce attack by the Kampuchean resistance forces. After 15 minutes of fighting, the headquarters was taken. Forty-one Vietnamese troops including a regimental commander were killed and 50 others wounded. Two ammunition depots, one granary, 21 barracks and large quantities of military material were destroyed, and 38 weapons, about 5,000 rounds of cartridges and other equipment seized. [Text] [OW291019 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 29 Nov 83]

DISARMING CGDK--Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today said that to disarm Democratic Kampuchea will bring harm not only to Kampuchea but also to the security and stability of her neighboring status and the whole of Southeast Asia. The commentary criticized a statement made by Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs William George Hayden during his recent stay in Bangkok. Hayden said that it is necessary to disarm Democratic Kampuchea to solve the Cambodian issue. The commentary pointed out that Hayden's attitude runs counter to the five UN resolutions on the Kampuchean problem and is, therefore, a muddled idea. It stressed, "only when Kampuchea has sufficient strength to cope with Vietnam, can Kampuchea defend her people, and become an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country and only then [can] Kampuchea contribute her share to the cause of safeguarding the lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world." [Text] [OW300602 Beijing XINHUA in English 0310 GMT 30 Nov 83]

SRV FISHING RIGHTS--Bangkok, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--The Thai Government has refused to go into negotiation with the Vietnamese Government on the fishing issue, newspapers said here today. The Vietnamese proposal says Vietnam will allow Thai fishermen to catch fish in its territorial waters if Thailand agrees to export strategic materials to it. Sawanit Kongsiri, spokesman of Thailand's Foreign Ministry, said at a press conference yesterday that this is a political issue concerning national defense. The Thai Government will not negotiate it with Vietnam. Nor will the government encourage Thai fishermen to fish in Vietnam's territorial waters, he said. He noted that there are many unsolved issues between

Thailand and Vietnam. Before the final settlement of these issues, particularly the presence of 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, the Thai Government will not consider negotiating with Vietnam on the fishing issue. [Text] [OW011243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 1 Dec 83]

CHILEAN, THAI OFFICIALS CONFER--Bangkok, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The visiting Chilean foreign minister, Miguel Alex Schweitzer Walters, declared here Thursday that Chile supports ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea and will continue to co-sponsor its resolution concerning Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. He made the remarks in his talks with his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, on the situation in Southeast Asia and Latin America. Sitthi accepted in principle Schweitzer's invitation for Thailand to open its embassy in Chile. He suggested that Thailand and Chile increase technical, cultural and scientific exchanges. An aide-memoire for the formation of a joint committee to explore bilateral trade is expected to be signed today by Schweitzer and Thai Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek. [Text] [OW021257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 2 Dec 83]

LAOTIANS FLEE CONSCRIPTION--Bangkok, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--Some 325 Laotians have fled into the neighboring Thai province of Nong Khai since Tuesday to avoid conscription and forced labor, the local newspaper BANGKOK POST reported today. A refugee student there told the paper that students in Laos had no more than three hours of schooling weekly and were forced to either work in rice fields or undergo military training most of the time. They decided to escape to Thailand after learning that some senior students had been forced to join the army to fight Lao resistance forces. [Text] [OW030739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 3 Dec 83]

CSO: 4000/134

EAST REGION

BIRTH CONTROL ENFORCED IN FUJIAN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 August, the provincial committee secretary held an official meeting to discuss birth control work, requiring that in September and October an upsurge of birth control work be set off again.

Xiangnan, Huping, Huhong, Chengxu and other comrades made speeches after hearing the report.

The meeting believed that originally the birth control work in our province was basically weak and quite behind. But this year we have done it quite well and achieved great progress. Birth control is a very arduous task and it is not easy for cadres at all levels, especially at the basic level, to do. We should thank and support them.

The meeting believed that birth control work involves changes of social ideology. In order to do away with the traditional idea of "more happiness, more longevity and more men" and the bad habit of "regarding men as superior to women," 2 or 3 years' vigorous work will not be enough; it needs several generations to accomplish. This is the basic work we communists should do, work which is not only a matter of the birth control institutions. Only if the provincial committee as well as every institution and every person take charge, can this be done well.

The meeting stressed that strong propaganda work should be carried out and every means in the media used. Propaganda in broadcasts, on television and in the newspaper should be lively and vivid. Propaganda work should be frequent, permanent and nonstop, and not superficial.

The meeting also believed ligation is a good and humanitarian method. Because the population is so high, if ligation is not exercised, by the year 2000 it is guaranteed that the birth control policy will not accomplish its objective, and the political line and strategic goal will become empty talk. Unless ligation is exercised for years and made a habit there is a hope. In September and October, an upsurge of birth control should be set off again. In the second half of the year, economic work, birth control work and public security work should be carried out together and these three tasks should be done well.

The meeting required the party committees at all levels to carry out seriously the birth control policies set by the party Central Committee, according to the provincial committee's plan, and not be disturbed and shaky.

The meeting also stressed that there should be a high sense of responsibility and that operation quality should be guaranteed.

Leaders from other districts and cities who are concerned with the policy and the secretary of the birth control committee, who attended the birth control conference, were also at the meeting.

12564

CSO: 4005/76

EAST REGION

OFFICE CADRES IN FUJIAN PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS EXAMINED ON PARTY CONSTITUTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by the party committee of the province subordinate organizations]

[Text] The result of the examination of the party constitution taken by the first number of office cadres in the organizations subordinated to Fujian Province was very good.

On the afternoon of 11 August, in a session arranged by the party committee of the provincial subordinated organizations, the party committees of the 10 organizations that respectively conducted an open-book examination on the new party constitution for cadres above office level, were the Agricultural Commission, the Finance Bureau, the Fuzhon Branch of the China National Bank, the Commerce Bureau, the Planning Commission, the Grain Bureau, the Post and Telecommunications Department, the Labor Department and the Culture Bureau. The comrades took the examination seriously and conscientiously. One hundred and sixty-five party members above the office level (including 25 party members above the departmental level) took the examination. The examination results: the average score was 85.3 points, 54 people got more than 90 points, and only 1 failed. The average score of the departmental cadres was 88.8 points.

After the examination, every party committee in the departments analyzed and discussed how the party leading cadres had studied the new party constitution, affirmed the achievement, pointed out the shortcomings, drew up a plan for makeup lessons and made a practical plan for the work to educate party members frequently. This examination had a great influence over every organization subordinated to the provincial committee, and those organizations that had not conducted an examination are now organizing to prepare for an examination.

12564

CSO: 4005/76

EAST REGION

OVERSEAS CHINESE IN FUJIAN SUPPORT EDUCATION

Overseas Funding at High Levels

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by staff correspondent Zhang Shichun [1728 6108 2797]: "Overseas Chinese Brethren in Our Province Enthusiastic About Educational Undertakings: Funds Contributed by Them During Past 4 Years To Running of Schools Exceed Total of Previous 27 Years"]

[Text] Brethren of our province residing overseas, in giving scope to their glorious tradition of loving their native land and loving their country by promoting education, have during the past 4 years contributed altogether over 53.6 million yuan of funds to construct in their native land more than 510,000 square meters of school housing and dormitories for teachers and students. This amount exceeds the total of the previous 27 years by more than 26.5 percent.

After the smashing of the "Gang of Four," especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, because the party's overseas Chinese affairs policies were fully implemented, many overseas Chinese schools have restored their school names and boards of directors and alumni associations, etc. The enthusiasm of the vast ranks of our overseas brethren in raising funds to run schools in their native land have come to be unprecedentedly heightened. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, brethren of Pengtian Brigade, Shishi Commune and Jinjiang County who reside overseas have remitted to their native places for the establishment of schools more than 400,000 yuan in principal and interests from the funds they have accumulated for many years in preparation for the promotion of education. The elderly Mr Zheng Bocong [6774 0130 5115], more than 80 years old, former principal of the Yuqi Middle School of Qingfu County, contributed 20,000 yuan of his private savings to provide scholarships (and teaching awards) for the Yuqi Middle School; he also mobilized his sons and nephews and other relatives and friends abroad to contribute altogether 1.12 million yuan to build teacher and student dormitories, all-purpose buildings and a gymnasium for the Yuqi Middle School. One overseas Chinese from Shuanling in that county carried out the will of his father in single-handedly contributing more than 4 million yuan in recent years to construct a light industry school in his native place as well as a middle school and a dormitory for teachers and staff.

"We are willing to do our best for reviving China": this is the common wish of the vast ranks of our patriotic overseas brethren. When representatives of the brethren of Xianyou County residing overseas came back to the country for a visit at the end of 1980 and saw the scene of thriving industrial and agricultural production in their native place, they were highly pleased and hence proceeded to contribute at various points more than 900,000 yuan to expand the Xianyou Overseas Chinese Middle School and classroom buildings of the central elementary schools of 17 communes (townships). One elderly overseas Chinese woman from Xindun Brigade, Putian, who is illiterate herself, felt deeply the pain of not having acquired any culture; in 1980, she came back to see her relatives in her native place and single-handedly contributed more than 2 million yuan to establish the Putian Overseas Chinese Middle School. Alumni of the Jingjiang Middle School in Putian County, Mr Lin [2651] and Mr He [0149] and others, upon hearing that the name of their alma mater was restored, made a special trip back to their school for a visit in January 1980 and thereafter immediately contributed 50,000 Hong Kong dollars to repair the school buildings.

Schools Run by Overseas Chinese Stressed

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Schools Run by Overseas Chinese Are an Important Force for Developing Our Intellectual Power"]

[Text] It was the first time in the history of education in our province that the provincial government convened a conference to discuss the specific subject of overseas Chinese raising funds together to run schools for us; this is bound to have a positive effect on promoting the development of educational enterprises and tapping the intellectual power of the native places of our overseas brethren.

Our province is a well-known native land of overseas Chinese, of whom several million are scattered in all parts of the world; the loyal hearts of these Yellow Emperor's offspring residing abroad are always set on their native land, forgetting not their motherland even while abroad; they pour their warm affection for their country and native land onto the development of their native places and raise funds to run schools and train people for the sake of reviving China. They are an important force for developing our intellectual power. If we wish to vitalize Fujian, we must in the main rely on the development of our intellectual power and win victories with intelligence. Only when our intellectual power is developed will it be possible for us to march at the forefront of the country's four modernizations; this is a long-term strategic concept.

Our overseas Chinese love their motherland and love their native places; they have always been aware that "education is the foundation on which a country stands: and they have had a fine tradition of running schools. The benefits of our overseas Chinese running schools for us are numerous, resulting not only in the training of talents for the country but also, more importantly in the enhancement of feelings between the overseas Chinese and people within the

country and in the promotion of cultural exchanges between China and the foreign countries. Since the founding of our state, the overseas Chinese from our province have achieved very great results in their school-running work. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, along with the implementation of our policies on overseas Chinese affairs, the enthusiasm on the part of our overseas Chinese in running schools has been very high and the results they have achieved have piled up; this is the main current. But there have also been certain noteworthy problems, and the more salient among these is that the quality of the schools run by our overseas Chinese has not been very high: "the buildings are fine, but the teaching quality is low." If this situation should continue, it would harm the enthusiasm of our overseas brethren in running schools for us. How to raise the quality of the schools run by our overseas Chinese? The key lies in heightening our perception. We must take schools run by our overseas brethren as our own, pay attention and look after them and warmly support them. In particular, we must organize a fine leading group and build a fine contingent of teachers. Once this question is solved, we should be able to handle the quality of our education easily.

At present, what is important in the matter of our schools run by our overseas Chinese is to solve the impact of "leftism" and the idea of monopolist control, go all out and actively support and encourage the overseas brethren to raise funds to run schools for us. Schools run by the overseas Chinese are an important component part of our socialist educational system; as in other schools they must adhere to the four basic principles, conscientiously implement the party's educational policies, use teaching materials uniformly compiled throughout the country, strengthen their effort to administer education on patriotism and communism among the students, continue to improve their quality of teaching and endeavor to achieve fine results in these schools run by the overseas Chinese. If we are to develop education in the native places of our overseas brethren, we must grant more power to these schools run by the overseas Chinese, not only giving them the obligation to contribute funds but also granting them the power to use pertinent personnel. We should allow the boards of directors of these schools to appoint their own principles and teachers; the teachers they recruit may be either retired old teachers or unemployed in society who are genuinely talented and learned and experienced in teaching; it should also be permissible for them to recruit in-service teachers and to recruit teachers both within and without the province and the country.

We must give scope to the fine tradition of our overseas brethren running schools for us, mobilize the enthusiasm of our overseas brethren in running schools for us and let the flowers of education in the native places of our overseas brethren bloom exuberantly.

9255

CSO: 4005/114

EAST REGION

FALL SEMESTER OF FUJIAN PARTY SCHOOL BEGINS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Chen Xianmei [7115 6343 5019]: "The Party School Should Establish Good Style of Study"]

[Text] The 1983 fall semester opening ceremony of the party school of Fujian Province was held in the provincial party school auditorium on 6 September. This was the opening ceremony of the first regular semester held in the provincial party school.

According to the instructions of the party Central Committee, the party school would be transformed from mainly training cadres in rotation to training them regularly. This was a historical change in party school work.

Of the classes set up this semester by the provincial party school, those that have already started were the second-term training classes for the middle-aged and young cadres, the training classes for our assembled provincial graduating students who would go to work at grassroots levels, the first-term study classes of Deng Xiaoping's "Selected Works" and the training classes for the middle-aged and young cadres in the propaganda and culture departments, in which there were 420 students. Moreover, classes for advanced studies for the in-service cadres in the province and the training classes for instructors of the party constitution will start in early October and mid-November, respectively.

Leading provincial Comrades Xiang Nan, Huping, Ma Xingyuan, and Wu Hongxiang attended the opening ceremony. They made speeches one after another, encouraging the students to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and general and specific party policies, to study conscientiously scientific and cultural knowledge and necessary professional knowledge to enable themselves to become both real and expert qualified personnel and to contribute to opening up a new prospect for the socialist modernizations in our province.

In his speech, Comrade Xiang Nan said, "The students studying this semester represent three ages, three echelons, three forces and three periods of study, i.e., they are in their thirties, forties and fifties; they are the first, second and third echelons; they are the leading force, the mainstay force and the reserve force; and they are in three different study periods of a half

month, 1 month, 1 year and 2 years. The party school should be run in a lively and vigorous way in different patterns, but not in one mold or with one pattern of standardization. I hope that from this semester on, a new prospect of the work done in the party school will be opened up in order to produce more suitable qualified personnel to meet the need of constructing the four modernizations."

Comrade Xiang Nan especially emphasized, "The party school should establish a good style of study with which to promote the party style and use the party style to promote the people style.

"As for correcting party style, we should combine theory with practice. The basic thing for the party school is to study theories well, to develop Fujian Province and to solve different kinds of complicated problems in our actual work. If after we study the theories we are profuse in praising the theories instead of solving practical problems and try to run the party school in the style of religious schools or school clubs, then it would be meaningless. To make Fujian march at the head in the construction of the four modernizations involves many tasks to be performed, and the mission is very arduous. The comrades from every post should inspire enthusiasm, meet the challenges from every aspect and make great efforts to work well. As for studying Deng Xiaoping's 'Selected Works,' what is most important is to study the spirit in which to have the courage to seek truth from facts. As for the long-term strategy of developing Fujian's economy, first we should construct eight bases on the one hand and strive to open to the outside on the other. The students in the training classes for the 2-year studies must center on this long-term strategy and solve the practical problems in the development of Fujian's economy with the theories learned.

"Second, maintain close links with the masses. Our party members and cadres, besides serving the people, should not have other purposes nor should they use their power to seek their private interests. The students in the party school should strictly discipline themselves and set an example themselves. They should neither cut themselves off from the masses nor seek personal privileges. This is very important. They should be strict with themselves like this every day. If they do like this, people will respect them from their hearts when they go to be in charge of leading posts in the future; otherwise, no matter how qualified they are, they will have no prestige among the masses.

"Third, carry out criticism and self-criticism. This is needed every day as everyone needs air. They should have the courage to expose their weak points and criticize others' mistakes and shortcomings earnestly and sincerely. In recent years, this weapon has not been well used and some people shield their mistakes every time; some other people set strict demands on themselves, but dare not point out others' mistakes and are afraid to offend others, which is not correct either."

He Ruoren, the president of the provincial party school, made a speech about the requirements for the students in the training classes. He said, "We should have Marxism, Leninism, the basic theories of Mao Zedong Thought and the party policies as the main courses and study hard and well. We should train cadres

according to the requirement to be both red and expert. They should be firm communists, conscientiously use the communist world outlook to guide their words and deeds and also have wide knowledge and become qualified leading personnel in every aspect. They should become experts who are proficient in the professions they specialize in. We should use Deng Xiaoping's 'Selected Works' as the guide which should be studied by the people in every branch of learning."

The opening ceremony was presided over by Vice President of the party school Ming Zufan.

12564

CSO: 4005/76

EAST REGION

REGULARIZATION OF PARTY SCHOOL TEACHING STRESSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentary by Li Qi [2621 3825]: "Writing at a Time When Regularization of Teaching Is Being Carried Out at the Party School"]

[Text] The first-term theory class of the party school of the Municipal Party Committee puts the regularization of its teaching into effect is now opened; the cadre-training class is also to be opened soon. According to a directive from the party Central Committee, with the opening of this term, the party school will carry out regularized teaching, a change from past emphasis on the rotational training of cadres to an emphasis on the regularized training of cadres from now on. Hereafter, all leading cadres of the party and the government must go through training at the party school; learning experience at the party school will become one of the prerequisites for selection as leading cadres. This is a historic shift with profound significance in the work of our party school.

Why must our party school carry out regularized teaching? In a word, it is for training revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and professional leading core cadres of our party and government who are adapted to the needs of the construction of our four modernizations. Our 12th Party Congress proposed that we must bring about an overall new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization, effect a quadrupling of the value of our yearly industrial output by the end of the present century and build our country into a modern socialist state with an advanced civilization and advanced democracy. The realization of this magnificent goal requires the common efforts of the people of our whole country; it requires the establishment of a huge contingent of leading core cadres with the "three echelons" dovetailing one another; and we must especially grasp closely the building of our "third echelon." Without such a contingent of leading core cadres, without one batch after another of party and government leading core cadres in their prime with advanced communist consciousness and experience in practice as well as with modern professional knowledge, the realization of this magnificent goal would be impossible. And the step the party school undertakes to regularize its teaching is precisely a measure of strategic significance to guarantee that the contingent of our cadres be able to realize the "four modernizations" and especially to grasp closely and strengthen the building of our "third echelon."

With the party school putting regularized teaching into practice, the contents of its teaching are greatly increased and enriched, and its demands on the students also become more strict. According to the requirements of regularized teaching, a student must study some basic classical works of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and learn how to apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to the analysis and handling of domestic and foreign situations and the practical problems in the construction of our four modernizations. At present, he must first of all study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping"; profoundly perceive the spiritual essence of the line, principles and policies formulated by the party in the new historical period; rectify his own thinking; and heighten his consciousness in maintaining consistency in politics with the party Central Committee. We are now once again facing the task of party rectification that is just about to begin; therefore a student must further consolidate his Marxist world view through study and party rectification, strengthen the training of his party character, enhance his immunity against bourgeois ideological corrosion, consciously resist all unhealthy practices within the party and in society, gather courage in putting up an uncompromising struggle against such devious and wicked ways as "the art of making connections," become a model in giving scope to the party's fine traditions and fine workstyle and be a strong communist warrior.

As a party or government leading core cadre, his responsibilities are great; apart from being appropriately knowledgeable about and good at applying the basic principles of Marxism, from having a strong party character and from exemplifying a forthright workstyle, he should also master some knowledge about the natural sciences. A young comrade should, besides, study a foreign language and become an erudite person with knowledge encompassing both China and the West in order to improve his leadership level and work capability. Therefore, in putting regularized teaching into effect the party school requires its students to study hard, absorb diligently, consciously draw on historical knowledge and the newest scientific and cultural knowledge of the modern world and enrich their minds with the entirety of man's intellectual wealth.

In a word, in putting regularized teaching into effect the party school requires its student to become, through study and training, an "enlightened person" politically, a "guide" for party members and the masses ideologically and an "expert" in terms of professional knowledge in the trade in which he is engaged. Obviously, these requirements are high, and his task of study is heavy and formidable. But we believe that the vast ranks of our students are bound to complete their task of study satisfactorily with a high sense of historical responsibility, a highly responsible spirit toward the cause of our four modernizations and the interests of the people and a keenly forward-striving, stubborn willpower.

In writing the above at a time when the party school opens its first term of regularized teaching, I, together with our students, wish to dedicate it as a token of mutual encouragement.

EAST REGION

CRACKDOWN ON CRIMINALS IN SHANGHAI REPORTED

Municipal Congress Addresses Problem

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Report: "Fourth Session of Standing Committee of Municipal People's Congress Stresses: Elimination of Evils Should Be as Thorough as Possible, so as To Realize Fundamental Turn for the Better in Social Order and Security: Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403] Asks for Hot Pursuit To Carry Struggle Through to the End"]

[Text] At the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress convened yesterday (the 12th), Deputy Chairman Shi Ping [2457 1627] conveyed the main spirit of the Second Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC. Members of the committee unanimously upheld legal documents such as the "Decision on Strictly Punishing Criminal Seriously Endangering Our Social Order and Security," indicating that they would resolutely carry them out. Concerning the actions taken by the administrative, legal and public security departments of this municipality to crack down on elements guilty of serious criminal offenses, the members regarded them as rather popular as they were wholeheartedly supported and praised by the broad masses, gave scope to forthrightness, rendered a blow to evildoing and succeeded in winning a preliminary victory. It was necessary, therefore, to press forward a hot pursuit so as to eliminate the evildoers as thoroughly as possible and win a fundamental turn for the better in our social order and security.

In making their statements at the session many members of the committee said that these elements guilty of serious criminal offenses are like vicious wolves; if they are not grabbed, the people's lives and safety will have no protection. The members said that the vast ranks of the masses firmly demanded a change in the abnormal situation in which "bad people behave cockily, while good people are subject to abuses"; to them, benevolent measures can never be meted out to these bad people. Insofar as these elements guilty of serious criminal offenses are concerned, it is necessary to carry out the principles of cracking down on them resolutely, and as heavily and as quickly as possible according to law, and of rounding them up entirely.

The members said that such a solemn crackdown on the activities of criminal offenders is beneficial to strengthening our people's democratic dictatorship, beneficial to strengthening our socialist legal system, beneficial to further

consolidating and developing our political situation of stability and unity as well as beneficial to promoting a fundamental turn for the better in our social customs and our party workstyle and creates a fine social environment for our socialist construction. Thus such a solemn crackdown on the activities of criminal offenders for the sake of realizing as quickly as possible a fundamental turn for the better in our social order and security has become the common wish of the people of our entire municipality.

Many members of the committee mentioned that since Shanghai in the 1950's was able to bring about a state of affairs in which nobody would lose anything even if it were left on the roadside and no household needed to shut its doors at night, we should today also be able to do the same thing after some effort. In making their statements, they asked the people of the whole municipality to go further, on the basis of the preliminary victory they had already achieved, in helping and coordinating with the administrative, legal and public security departments to resolutely expose and crack down on the elements guilty of serious criminal offenses. They all believe that under the leadership of the party and with the support of the masses, this struggle is bound to achieve an overall victory, and a fundamental turn for the better in our social order and security is bound to be realized.

Chairman Hu Lijia pointed out in his statement: Concerning the solemn punishment of those criminal elements endangering our social order and security, the Standing Committee of the NPC had already made its decision, and we must resolutely carry it out, proceed to propagate it in a deepening way and push this solemn crackdown on the criminal elements seriously endangering our social order and security through to the very end. The law is meant to protect the people, attack their enemies and punish the criminals. It would be impossible to guarantee the smooth progress of our construction in socialist modernization and protect the safety of our people's lives and properties without solemnly punishing such criminal elements seriously endangering our social order and security. The administrative, legal and public security departments of Shanghai must rely on the vast ranks of the masses of the people and, on the basis of the results already achieved, resolutely follow the decision of the Standing Committee of the NPC, and solemnly punish as heavily and as quickly as possible the criminal elements who seriously endanger our social order and security so as to win a fundamental turn for the better in our social order and security.

Execution of Culprits Reported

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Report: "Resolutely Implementing the Spirit of the Decision Made by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, This Municipality Executes a Batch of Culprits From Hoodlum Groups"]

[Text] A batch of culprits from hoodlum groups seriously endangering the social order and security of this municipality has been executed according to law. On the 12th, 13th and 14th, the Municipal Intermediate Court and the people's courts of various districts and some suburban counties took turns to

convene sentencing rallies; a batch of culprits from hoodlum groups and elements guilty of serious criminal offenses were sentenced to the death penalty according to law.

Among these culprits from hoodlum groups the overwhelming majority had been subject to reform through labor or sentenced to some punishments because of their violations of the law or their crimes, but they failed to change despite such repeated reforms and continued to gather other criminals to swash-buckle illegally, commit crimes repeatedly, perpetrate violence and wickedness in public places, gather crowds to fight each other, rob people of their properties, rape, take turns at rape, trample on and abuse women, seriously endanger social order and security and seriously threaten the safety of the lives and properties of the masses of the people.

The seven criminals, including Liu Baoxin [0491 1405 2450] and Rong Benda [2051 2609 1129], have unscrupulously trampled on and abused women. The first culprit, Liu Baoxin, had been subjected to reform through labor because of burglary and hoodlum behavior. Sometime after 8 am on 18 July this year, criminal Liu actually proceeded in broad daylight to tear open the blouse of a young female worker by the name of Zhang [1728] and rained blows and kicks upon her; he also tore up the blouse and brassiere of a young female worker by the name of Tang [0781] and, together with 4 other criminals including Rong Benda, proceeded to molest, abuse and trample on Zhang and Tang with impunity, resulting in the victim Zhang sustaining over 50 lacerations. Criminal Rong also used violence by beating the old worker who reproached his criminal behavior on the spot. His attitude was extremely supercilious.

Scoundrels and rapists Jiang Yaping [1203 0068 1627] and Tan Guochang [6151 0948 2490] had once been punished because of their hoodlum activities, but they did not change their evil character. Between 1980 and 1982, they gathered 6 other criminals to form a hoodlum group; with the Datong Restaurant and their respective residences as the scenes for their criminal activities and the lowly means, they hoodwinked more than 20 young women to rape, take turns at rape, to have intercourse with and molest. Criminal Jiang raped 3 young women at various points, single-handedly or together with others had intercourse with and molested 11 young women; criminal Tan raped 2 young women at different times, single-handedly or together with others had intercourse with and molested 8 young women.

Assault and battery perpetrator and burglar Xu Weishi [1776 0251 1102], assault and battery perpetrator Wang Weihong [3769 3634 4767], assault and battery perpetrator and burglar Li Jian [0536 1696], and assault and battery perpetrator and holdup man Qian Yonghua [6929 3057 5478] all had been subject to reform through labor or juvenile correction or sentenced to punishment. After Xu Weishi escaped to Shanghai from his reform labor farm, he banded together with Li Jian and others to resort to pickpocketing activities. In the afternoon of 20 May this year, when criminal Xu was discovered by a public security worker by the name of Guo [6753] and was arrested, criminal Wang actually instigated five of his cohorts to resist arrest by perpetrating violence; they unscrupulously swarmed around Guo, as the latter was carrying out his public duty, to apply such violence by most vicious means, and criminal

Xu at the same time injured Guo through the use of such violence, resulting in Guo's sustaining many wounds on his body. Criminals Wang and Li even harrassed and beat the four passers-by who tried to help make the arrest.

Culprits from a hoodlum group Wang Dunping [3769 2415 1627], Wang Jiangqiang [3769 0256 1730] and Cheng Jianguo [2052 1696 0948] and principal offenders from another hoodlum group Cha Wenyong [2686 2429 0516], Li Qingyu [2621 3237 0151] and Zhang Jilin [1728 4480 2651] had been repeatedly detained and subjected to reform through labor because of their hoodlum activities, fighting and burglaries. On the evenings of 7 and 8 July, this year, Wang Dunping took it upon himself to gather a clique of hoodlums like Cha Wenyong, Li Qingyu and Zhang Jilin, together with another clique led by Wang Jianchiang and Cheng Jianguo, each wielding weapons like daggers, scrapers, coal shovels and wooden sticks, and proceeded to engage in a series of large-scale fights at Hetian Road and Zhonghua New Road in the Zabei District of this municipality, with participants numbering over 60, various weapons used numbering over 50 and injuries sustained by more than 10. The traffic of these two vital communication lines was clogged and the buses were forced to shift to different routes. They seriously sabotaged social order and threatened citizens' safety.

Robbers Zhang Shangrong [4545 0006 2837] and Gao Shanliang [7559 0810 5328] had been sentenced to forced labor because of pickpocketing and gambling. These criminals Zhang and Gao collaborated with other offenders, in the 2 months of May and June of this year, to commit pickpocketing in the buses in this municipality. On 6 June of this year, Zhang Shangrong and Gao Shanliang, together with a gang of six, stole onto the tramcars of Route 15 to do their pickpocketing. Criminal Zhang was grabbed on the spot by a victim by the name of Zhou [0719]; criminal Gao and his cohorts immediately began to make a fuss by scolding and threatening the victim. When the tramcar stopped at a terminal, criminal Zhang hit the victim hard with his fist and fled from the tramcar. After he was seized by a people's policeman who had rushed forward upon learning about what was happening, criminal Zhang actually perpetrated violence to resist arrest and inflicted injuries on the people's policeman. Apart from resorting to violence in beating the victim, criminal Zhang also took the opportunity with other cohorts to harrass, besiege and punch the people's policeman and the masses who came forward to help that people's policeman. Their attitude was extremely supercilious, so that criminal Zhang was able to escape, whereas the people's policeman, the voluntary helper and the intended victim were all injured; traffic was at one time clogged, seriously sabotaging social order.

With the approval of the Shanghai Municipal Superior People's Court, the above batch of culprits from hoodlum groups including Liu Baixin, Jiang Yaping, Tan Guochang, Xu Weishi, Wang Weihong, Li Jian, Qian Yonghua, Wang Dunping, Wang Jianqiang, Cha Wenyong, Cheng Jianguo, Li Qingyu, Zhang Jilin, Zhang Shangrong and Gao Shanliang, except Rong Benda who was sentenced to death but with a 2-year delay of execution, were all sentenced to immediate death. The rest of the offenders from these hoodlum groups and other elements guilty of criminal offenses were also punished by law.

The "Decision on Solemn Punishment of Criminal Elements Seriously Endangering Social Order and Security" passed by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC points out: In the case of culprits from hoodlum and criminal gangs of those who engage in hoodlum and criminal activities while carrying weapons with them, where the circumstances happen to be serious or where the harm perpetrated by those engaging in hoodlum and criminal activities happens to be especially serious or where they resort to violence and injure the working personnel of the state and citizens who inform against, expose or arrest such criminal elements and stop such criminal activities, punishment beyond the maximum penalty prescribed by the Criminal Law may be applied up to the death sentence. It was precisely on the basis of the spirit of this decision that this municipal people's court punished as heavily and as quickly as possible according to law the above batch of culprits from the hoodlum groups including Liu Baoxin and Jiang Yaping, etc.

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CSO: 4005/106

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK100510 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Fifth Meeting of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Wuchang this morning. The meeting was presided over by Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. The meeting listened to the report by (Xu Chunlin), director for the provincial culture department, on the situation and problems of spiritual pollution in our province's cultural and art work, to the report by Zhang Jinxian, director of the provincial broadcasting and television department, on the situation and problems of eliminating spiritual pollution and building spiritual civilization in our province's broadcasting and television work, to the report by (Zhou Shiyan), director of the provincial education department, on persistently combating spiritual pollution and protecting the healthy growth of the young people and juveniles, to the report by (Zhang Peng), standing committee member of the provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive committee, on the situation in launching the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive in our province.

Li Fuquan, Tao Shuzeng, Zhang Jinxian, Wu Xianwen, Lin Musen, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo and Lin Shaonan, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended the meeting. (Zhang Siqing), president of the provincial higher people's court; Zhong Shuqing, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the relevant departments of the provincial government attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates. Others attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of Exi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and Wuhan, Huangshi, Shiyan, Xiangfan, Shashi and Yichang cities, and some standing committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee who were in Wuhan.

In the afternoon, the committee members conducted group discussions.

This afternoon, (Xu Chunlin), director of the provincial culture department, reported the situation and problems of spiritual pollution in our province's cultural and art work. He said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, our province has greatly developed cultural and art work. However, as far as cultural and art departments are concerned, fairly serious chaos has still existed. In particular, the phenomenon of spiritual pollution

has existed. (Xu Chunlin) dealt with the development of our province's cultural and art work over the past 2 years.

(Xu Chunlin) said: Regarding the situation in spiritual pollution, some people of theory, literature, and art circles advocated abstract human nature, humanism, socialist alienation, existentialism and the trend of thought of the modernist school, which have had an effect on our province's literature and art circles. Some literature and art workers have shown indifference to the slogan of making literature and art serve the people and socialism put forward by the CPC Central Committee. They have lacked enthusiasm for expressing and extolling the revolutionary history of the party and people, their brave devotion to socialist modernization, and their achievements. These people have run counter to the requirements of the era and the people. Their unhealthy ideology, unhealthy works, unhealthy performances have polluted people's souls. All unhealthy forward-looking trends have pounded at literature and art units. Some people have not paid attention to social results, have not laid stress on the quality of service, and have commercialized spiritual products. Some extremely pornographic and obscene books, publications, pictures and video and audio tapes have spread in many places. The cultural market is very chaotic. All this does not conform to the provisions of the PRC Constitution on the requirements for strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade (Xu Chunlin) said: Concerning literature and art work as a whole, although spiritual pollution is merely a minor aspect and is a problem of a small number of people, its nature is serious and its harm is very big. In order to eliminate spiritual pollution, we must seriously study, heighten culture and art cadres' understanding of the harm of spiritual pollution and the important significance of eliminating spiritual pollution, and free some comrades' minds of misunderstanding and apprehensions about eliminating spiritual pollution. We must conduct criticism and self-criticism, must conscientiously eliminate and resist spiritual pollution, and must formulate and perfect corresponding laws, rules, regulations and system. We must also vigorously improve the quality of spiritual products, and must use good books, good plays, and good moving pictures to attract the masses. We must launch healthy, useful, rich and colorful mass cultural activities and must vigorously create a new situation in cultural and art work.

This morning, Zhang Jinxian, director of the provincial broadcasting and television department, reported to the fifth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee the situation in and problems of eliminating spiritual pollution and building spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhang Jinxian : Since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, our province has developed the broadcasting and television work very greatly. However, some problems have emerged in the course of broadcasting and television work. Some unhealthy contents of literary and art works were broadcast. In the advertisement program, some unhealthy pictures and music also emerged. No strict control over audio and video tapes in society was exercised, and so on.

Comrade Zhang Jinxian [words indistinct] it must first do well in grasping study, must completely and accurately understand Comrades Deng Xiaoping and

Chen Yun's important speeches at the Second Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, must heighten its awareness of eliminating spiritual pollution, must strengthen positive propaganda, and must publicize the building of socialist spiritual civilization, what people and units have contributed toward resisting spiritual pollution, and the situation, experiences and achievements in building civilized villages and civilized units, launching the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive and strengthening ideological and political work. It must strengthen propaganda of and education in patriotism and communism so as to enhance the masses' enthusiasm for patriotism and to encourage them to struggle hard to reinvigorate China and to build the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAN NINGFU ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK130320 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded this afternoon. Chairman Han Ningfu and Vice Chairmen Lin Musen and Wang Zhizhuo presided over the meeting. Vice Chairman Li Fuquan, Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Wu Xiawen, Shi Chuan, Chu Chuanyu and Lin Shaonan attended the meeting.

In his speech at the meeting, Chairman Han Ningfu said: The main current on our province's ideological front is good but spiritual pollution has existed. The constitution provides that we must adhere to the four basic principles and must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Engaging in spiritual pollution runs counter to the provisions of the constitution.

Han Ningfu pointed out: Eliminating spiritual pollution is an important task and is also a complicated work. We must act strictly in accordance with the scope and the policies formulated by the central authorities. We must regard the constitution as our guiding principle and act within the scope provided by the constitution. In eliminating spiritual pollution, we must mainly solve the problems on the theoretical, and the literary and art front. We must not raise the slogan of eliminating spiritual pollution in rural areas. We also must not regard as spiritual pollution certain problems emerging in the course of conducting economic transformation on an experimental basis. Spiritual pollution on the theoretical front and literary and art front is mainly a problem of ideology and understanding among the people. We must persist in the method of criticism and self-criticism and allow the erring comrades to have a chance to understand and to correct mistakes.

Han Ningfu emphatically said: While eliminating spiritual pollution, we must vigorously strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. With his own article, works, lectures, speeches and performances, every comrade on the ideological front must educate people and lead them to correctly understand history and realities and to have firm confidence in socialism and party leadership, and must encourage people to struggle hard to achieve the great cause of socialist modernization. As an organ of local power, in accordance with the powers vested by the constitution, the provincial people's congress standing committee has the duty to supervise departments concerned to seriously enforce the provisions of the constitution and the laws. It must resolutely eliminate

spiritual pollution. Moreover, it must constantly push forward the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The meeting passed in principle the Hubei provincial regulations on the control over production safety in factories, mines, and enterprises and the Hubei provincial regulations on the inspection of production safety in factories, mines, and enterprises. The meeting also appointed (Zhang Rulin) as director of the Hubei Provincial Office of National Defense Science, Technology and Industry; appointed (Wang Baoming) as director of the Hubei Provincial Judicial Department; appointed (He Jiansheng), female, as director of the Hubei Provincial Public Health Department; and appointed (Dong Chang) as director of the Hubei Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau. The meeting also approved the appointment of (Li Baotang) as the chief procurator of the Exi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefectural People's Procuratorate.

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET AREAS

HK050358 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Summary] "From 24 to 30 November, Governor He Zhukang led an investigation team to conduct comprehensive investigations in three Soviet areas, namely Guangshan County, Xin County and Xiangcheng County. He emphasized the need for the Soviet areas to further emancipate thinking, to proceed from actual local conditions, to adopt specific measures to arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and the people, to speed up economic development, and to change the poverty-stricken situation of the Soviet areas as soon as possible."

The team consisted of responsible comrades of various offices, bureaus and commissions. During the investigations, they listened to reports made by the Soviet areas, inspected factories, schools, hospitals and forestry centers, visited various households, and carefully listened to peoples' opinions.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the three Soviet areas have made some improvements in their work and the economy has improved. However, because of protracted leftist influence and the poor foundation the Soviet areas started with, economic development has been slow.

After discussing the problem with the cadres, Governor He Zhukang pointed out: "In order to develop the economy of the Soviet areas and to change the poverty-stricken situation of the Soviet areas, we cannot rely solely on asking for money from the state. We should principally use policies to arouse the enthusiasm of the people and base ourselves on the development of production. In agriculture, it is necessary to free ourselves from grain monoculture and to adhere to the principle of giving first priority to forestry, paying attention to grain production and forestry at the same time, and promoting diversification, comprehensive development and comprehensive utilization.

"In order to develop forestry, it is necessary to continue to relax policy, to encourage peasants to assume contracted responsibilities for specialized and exploitive work, to have the courage to let the peasants assume contracted responsibilities for various kinds of hillside land, to readjust the proportions of timber forest and economic forest, to combine forests which produce results in a long time with those which produce results in a shorter time, and to support the former with the results of the latter. It is necessary to emphatically give impetus in the near future to growing tea plants, Chinese chestnut trees, tong trees, and other oil crops which can produce results quickly.

"Banks and credit departments should give priority to extending loans to people engaged in exploitive production. Economic joint cooperatives should learn from the experience of Wuzhi County in providing various services before, during, and after production in order to help the peasants develop commodity production. It is necessary to adopt flexible measures and to try our very best to lighten the burdens of the peasants. The brigades with low levels of ideological understanding should be properly attended to. Provincial and prefectural departments concerned should give priority to training personnel for the Soviet areas. The quality of teachers and doctors can be improved by various means and their numbers can also be increased. Provincial communications departments should give priority to making preparations for the Soviet areas' building bridges and building and reconstructing highways."

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PACESETTER IN SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION PUBLICIZED

HK091156 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Excerpts] This morning, the Wuhan PLA units held a meeting attended by comrades from press units stationed in Wuhan, introducing the advanced deeds of (Zhao Yanling), a pacesetter in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, and responsible persons of units stationed in Wuhan attended the meeting.

(Jiang Tao), deputy director of the political department of the Wuhan PLA units, presided over the meeting. At the meeting, Wang Chun, directors of the political department of the Wuhan PLA units, and comrades of the propaganda department introduced the main deeds of (Zhao Yanling) and the situation of publicizing (Zhao Yanling's) deeds in some central press units at present.

(Zhou Daren), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, first relayed provincial CPC committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu's suggestions on publicizing the deeds of (Zhao Yanling).

After giving an introduction on (Zhao Yanling's) advanced deeds, (Zhou Daren) put forth some concrete suggestions on how to successfully publicize (Zhao Yanling) as a typical good example.

Wang Zhan, deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, delivered a speech. On behalf of the Wuhan PLA units and its leadership, he expressed gratitude to the provincial CPC committee and those press units stationed in Wuhan for their support in publicizing (Zhao Yanling) as a typical good example.

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI RALLY COMMENDS ADVANCED CONSERVATION UNITS

HK150905 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Summary] Today, the Hubei Provincial People's Government held a rally in Wuchang to name and commend the advanced units in energy conservation. The rally summed up the experiences of the fifth energy conservation month and commended the enterprises which had scored outstanding achievement since energy conservation. With the approval of the provincial people's government, 25 units were assessed as the province's advanced units in energy conservation. At today's rally, leading comrades of the provincial government, including Huang Zhizhen, Tian Ying, Guo Zhenqian, and Wang Libin, awarded silk banners to these advanced units.

At the rally, Vice Governor Guo Zhenqian spoke, pointing out: "Although the energy conservation month is over, we must not relax our efforts to economize on energy resources. In future energy conservation, all enterprises must further understand the important strategic significance of energy conservation and must seriously implement the principle of attaching importance to both exploitation and conservation and to promptly giving priority to conservation. It is necessary to strengthen leadership and to put energy conservation management organs on a sound basis." It is also essential to reduce consumption and to raise economic results.

Guo Zhenqian emphatically pointed out: "Next year, disciplinary action will be taken against or a fine will be imposed on the enterprises whose consumption is high. We must suspend production in and must consolidate within a specified time the enterprises whose electricity consumption exceeds the amount specified by the instruction of the State Council. Regarding the enterprises whose consumption is serious and is the highest of those of the same trade in the province, it is imperative to instruct them to make their consumption reach the average level of their trade within a specified time. Energy resources will not be supplied to those which fail to reach the average level."

Guo Zhenqian demanded that in light of the realities of our province, comrades of all relevant departments look into and formulate some specific measures and policies to encourage the advanced and to spur on the less advanced.

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RIBAO URGES SPEEDING UP MODERNIZATION

HK121349 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Report on "today's" GUANGXI RIBAO editorial: "Proceed From Reality and Speed Up the Four Modernizations of Our Region--Warmly Greeting the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region"]

[Text] At a time when we are making efforts to solve problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in our region and carrying out structural reform, and when people of various nationalities in the region are determined to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we are commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region. We delightedly extend our greetings to the people of various nationalities in the region on this occasion.

During the 25 years since the founding of the Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region, illuminated by the radiance of the party's policy on autonomy in minority nationality regions and under the direct concern shown by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, great achievements have been made in socialist construction on all fronts, the backward appearance of the whole region has been changed to a certain extent, and people's livelihood has been improved to differing extents. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as a result of earnestly implementing the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, particularly of properly practicing the responsibility system in agricultural production in old revolutionary base areas, minority nationality areas, remote areas, mountain areas, and forestry areas, of giving appropriate guidance, and of strengthening support for specialized and key households, the enthusiasm of cadres and masses has been aroused, new development has been made in industrial and agricultural production, and the livelihood of people of various nationalities has been further improved. However, we must fully realize that due to the region's poor foundation and the disturbance of leftist mistakes, the damage caused by the 10-year turmoil in particular, economic development in our region has been slow on the whole and the status of economic poverty and cultural backwardness in the old revolutionary base areas, minority nationality areas, remote areas, mountain areas, and forestry areas has not yet been thoroughly changed. We are thus required to earnestly sum up our experience, to make double efforts, and to change the status of poverty and backwardness as soon as possible.

All our achievements are the result of adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, linking theory with practice, and proceeding from reality in doing everything. Provided we adhere to this correct ideological line, integrate the party's line, guiding principle, and policy since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee with our region's concerted practice, overcome and avoid leftist and rightist mistakes, and unleash the initiative of cadres and masses of various nationalities, we will certainly build the region's socialist modernization in a good manner and change the region's status of poverty and backwardness.

The editorial says: While adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, integrating theory with practice, and proceeding from reality in doing everything, we must, on the one hand, earnestly study, fully understand, and correctly grasp the spirit and essence of the CPC Central Committee's line, guiding principle, and policy, and reach political unanimity with the central leadership and, on the other hand, seriously conduct investigations and research, correctly grasp the region's real situation, and pay serious attention to national and local characteristics. Only thus is it possible to guarantee the correct implementation of the party's line, guiding principle, and policy in our region, to develop our strong points while avoiding our weak points, and to push forward the cause of building socialist modernization in our region.

Then, what is the real situation of the region? To put it briefly, the region has 80 percent mountains, 10 percent rivers and 10 percent land. Mountain areas and hills account for the larger part of the region's area. Ours is a multinational autonomous region with 2/3 of the total areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Located in a subtropical area, our region has favorable climatic conditions abundant water resources, mineral resources, forest products, and local products, and has great potentials. But our region has a poor foundation, backward economy and culture and unbalanced development.

This basic situation determines that our region has both favorable and unfavorable conditions in economic construction. We must adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceed from our region's reality, develop our strong points while avoiding our weak points, pay special attention to construction in mountain areas and minority nationality areas, and change the previous leadership style of treating mountain areas and plains in the same manner.

The editorial finally says: In order to speed up our region's four modernizations and to change our region's backward status, plenty of work needs to be done. And it is an extremely important work to strengthen the nationality affairs, and to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of people of various nationalities in the region. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Further promotion of the socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all our nationalities constitutes an important aspect of the building of socialist democracy in our country. First, we must extensively conduct education on cadres and masses of various nationalities in unity of nationalities so as to make people understand that unity, equality and common prosperity among the nationalities are of vital importance to the destiny of China as a multinational country. Second, we must vigorously support minority nationality areas to develop economy and culture. How to bring about an

overall development and prosperity in the economic and cultural cause in minority nationality areas is an arduous and urgent task confronting us. Party committees and government departments at all levels must attach great importance to it and give assistance in such fields as finance, goods supply and technology. Economically-developed areas must support backward areas by various means such as assistance geared to the needs of backward areas and economic and technological cooperation. Third, in order to develop the four modernizations in our region, in minority nationality areas in particular, leaders at all levels must give different guidance according to different situations, organize able and efficient work groups of minority nationalities to go deep into the old revolutionary base areas, minority nationality areas, remote areas, mountain areas, and forestry areas to help economic and cultural construction there for a long time to come so as to promote these areas to join the ranks of advanced nationalities as soon as possible. It is necessary to pay attention to people's livelihood in minority nationality areas and to provide some of the people with enough to eat and wear, and to resolve the problem of drinking water and dwellings for people and domestic in some areas.

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON POSTAL SECURITY

HK131450 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial posts and telecommunications bureau jointly held a conference on postal and telecommunications security work with the provincial public security department, procuratorate, and court from 8 to 11 December. The conference urged the participants to conscientiously implement the guideline laid down in the circular issued by the central department concerned calling for strengthening the investigation and handling of cases of sabotage of postal and telecommunications service.

Postal and telecommunications service in the province has developed remarkably and the service volume has been expanded considerably in recent years. However, a small number of criminals continue to sabotage postal and telecommunications service. And, in particular, a handful of individuals among the postal and telecommunications staff make use of their position to open, retain, and destroy postal matters and telegrams without authorization, steal parcels, remittances and publications and smuggle and sell smuggled goods through postal channels. For example, during the period from April 1977 to March 1982, a staffer called (Chen Ming), who worked with a branch office of the Lufeng County posts and telecommunications office, stole remittances, service charges, and taxes from imported parcels, totaling more than 63,000 yuan. Serious illegal and criminal activities like these have hindered the normal operation of postal and telecommunications service, infringed upon citizens' freedom of correspondence, caused severe losses to the state and the people, and even brought about pernicious international repercussions.

This provincial conference on postal and telecommunications security work put forth some measures to strengthen postal and telecommunications security and required all public security organs, procuratorial organs, people's courts, and postal and telecommunications departments to cooperate closely in taking serious and prompt actions against criminals who sabotage postal and telecommunications service.

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF GUERRILLA COLUMN

HK030643 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Summary] A forum was held in Huizhou City this morning to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Dongjiang [East River] column of the Guangdong people's anti-Japanese guerrilla force. The forum was sponsored by the Huiyang Prefectural CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office. Present at the forum were Zeng Sheng, former commander of the column; Yin Linping, former political commissar; Wang Zuoyao, former deputy commander; Yang Kanghua, former political department director; and veteran comrades of the column. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial advisory committee, party, government and CPPCC Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Yang Yingbin, Wu Youheng, Yang Deyuan, and Liang Weilin; and Lu Weiru, Yang Gang and Qiao Xinzhu, responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units, Guangdong Military District, and the PLA stationed in Huiyang Prefecture. Ouyang De, commissioner of the prefectural commissioner's office, presided. (Deng Huaxian), secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, spoke first.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Liang Lingguang made a speech. After reviewing the exploits of the Dongjiang column, he said: "In marking today the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Dongjiang column, we should carry forward the party's revolutionary traditions, and continue to push ahead our socialist and communist cause. We must resolutely implement the party Central Committee's decision and plans, seriously eliminate spiritual pollution, promote party rectification, ensure the fulfillment of the great goal set by the 12th Party Congress, and make contributions toward the motherland's four modernizations and the great cause of reunifying the motherland."

Lu Weiru, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA Units, and Zeng Sheng also spoke at the forum.

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NANFANG RIBAO CRITICIZES NOVEL 'MAN, OH MAN!'

HK300819 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Cai Yungui [5591 6663 2710]: "Do not Believe that There Is A 'Panacea' for So-Called 'Revival of Human Nature'--Commenting on the Humanist Viewpoint of the Novel 'Man, Oh Man!'"]

[Text] Editor's note: From the end of the year before last to the spring of last year, this paper carried some articles holding different views on the novel "Man, Oh Man!" for discussion. The starting point at that time was to implement the "double-hundred" policy and sum up experiences in creation so as to further promote socialist literary and artistic creation work. Judging from the present viewpoints, although those articles criticized bourgeois humanism and other mistakes spread by the novel, generally speaking, they did not make, in accordance with the Marxist viewpoints, a profound analysis and criticism on the problems of this novel, especially the mistakes existing in its ideological content.

Now, the instructions of the CPC Central Committee on preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution have provided us with a powerful ideological weapon. Some of our readers have offered their criticisms on the novel "Man, Oh Man!" We hold that it is necessary to make a new appraisal of this novel. For this reason, our paper carried on 6 November on its front page, in the form of a news report, an excerpt of the main points of the article "On 'Man, Oh Man!'" which was published in issue No 11, 1983 of the monthly ZUOPIN, pointing out that the philosophy of this novel represents nothing but the political demands of bourgeois liberalism with a purpose of guiding people to deviate from the socialist orientation and party leadership.

Today, our paper carries an article by Comrade Cai Yungui, which lays the stress on criticizing the bourgeois humanism advocated by "Man, Oh Man!" The article points out that bourgeois humanism should not be used to substitute socialist humanism. Otherwise, we will inevitably fall into the quagmire of historical idealism.

This is how things are. The bourgeois humanism advocated by the novel "Man, Oh Man!" runs counter to the "four basic principles." It will objectively make people lose their confidence in socialism and party leadership, lead to an unprincipled mediation of contradictions, obliterate active ideological

struggle, and even tolerate criminal offences which endanger socialism. It will inevitably bring harm to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

The novel "Man, Oh Man!" which was published in Guangdong, has already produced harmful effects among the readers. It is a duty of our ideological, literature and art, press and publication circles in Guangdong to carry out accurate and persuasive criticisms on this novel. Our paper is willing to do a good job in this respect together with the broad masses of readers. [End editor's note]

I

What is the novel "Man, Oh Man!" about? In its "postscript," the author told people definitely that "the theme is about 'man' and sum up the history of our country from 1957, in which the anti-rightist struggle was carried out, to the 10 years of catastrophe. However, she had not acquired the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and did not use the revolutionary scalpel, but instead, raised the banner of "man" and talked about "man" in abstract terms. She wrote: "'Man,' a song that has long been cast aside and forgotten, bursts out from my throat: Human nature, human sympathy, humanism!" "I shout loudly: 'come back, my soul,' joyfully recording the revival of human nature."

But now to revive human nature? The "panacea" is abstract "humanism," and Sun Yue and He Jingfu, two main characters in this novel, are the ideal salesmen of this panacea of "humanism." He Jingfu was labelled as a rightist because he criticized Xi Liu for not approving Xiao Xie's application for going abroad to see his mother, "showing no human sympathy." Later, he led a vagrant life and finished his "long course of social university." He made up his mind to gain a clear understanding of the question of "how Marxists should act in dealing with men and human feelings." Through a period of study and exploration, he finally understood the true essence of life and wrote a book entitled "Marxism and Humanism." He thus became an indomitable "fighter" in seeking human nature and humanism. How about Sun Yue? When she was young, she criticized herself for "not being firm in class struggle due to the influence of humanism and the theory of human nature" and "not having firm confidence in the Marxist theory of class struggle." Now she "repents" and feels "tired" of the history and reality of class struggle. Her original "spiritual pillar has collapsed," and she has found another "spiritual pillar"--humanism. So, she has done her utmost to support He Jingfu in publishing the book "Marxism and Humanism." The conclusion they have drawn from life is: "Life is unjust to us. But we must be just to ourselves." They hold that the endless class struggles in the past "have torn to pieces the relations between man and man, as well as the soul of the people." The beautiful human nature has disappeared. At present, in order to improve the relations between man and man and to cure the broken soul of the people, the best recipe is humanism. If man's value and dignity are measured by means of humanism, lost human nature will be "revived." This is where the theme of the novel lies. Just as the author said: "I have adopted every possible means to realize my purpose: To express my understanding and ideal of 'man.'"

Obviously, the author is not understanding the society from the viewpoint of classes, class struggle, and the contradictions between productive forces and

production relations, but from the abstract "man." Her social ideal is to transform life and society by means of humanism. This is the same recipe for saving the country and the people advocated by all brands of humanists, in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere. History has proved that humanism, which deviates from class and class struggle, is not at all an effective recipe. We have to point out that it is a great mistake to propagate humanism again at a time when the Proletariat is applying Marxism in understanding life and transforming society.

However, since the problem has existed over the past years that class struggle has been expanded, especially during the 10 years of turmoil when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were carrying out the ultra-"leftist" line, class struggle was distorted, the humanism advocated by "man, Oh Man!" has found some support among the people and has produced harmful effects under such historic circumstances. Therefore, it is necessary for us to make an analysis of it and eliminate its harmful influences.

II

In "Man, Oh Man!" there is a so-called theory of Marxism being interlinked with humanism. This specious viewpoint has confused the readers' ideas. In her "postscript," the author said: "I hold that Marxism is interlinked, or coincident, with humanism. Even if no theoretical basis can be found in classical works, I will no longer suppress the voice in my heart." He Jingfu, the character in the novel, who actively propagates the theory of humanism, says: "Marxism is not incompatible with humanism as fire and water are. Instead, it includes humanism and is the most thorough and most revolutionary humanism." While one says "being coincident," the other says "including." The meaning is the same, that is, there is no essential difference between Marxism and humanism.

We do not oppose humanism in a general way, but must gain a clear idea about what kind of humanism it is. Since mankind was divided into classes, there have been various kinds of humanism: There was the humanism advocated by Confucius, which was characterized by "benevolent people loving the people"; the humanism advocated by the newly emerged bourgeoisie during [words indistinct]; the humanism during the bourgeois revolution, which was characterized by "freedom [words indistinct]; and of socialist [word indistinct] or revolutionary humanism advocated by the Proletariat. Of all these kinds of humanism, only the socialist humanism, or revolutionary humanism, is in conformity with Marxism.

However, what the novel "Man, Oh Man!" advocates is humanism in an abstract sense. It is, in reality, bourgeois humanism. Moreover, this kind of humanism is regarded as a banner of the socialist period and is set against the Marxist theories on class and class struggle. Such humanism cannot be "included" in, or be "coincident" with, Marxism. In fact, they are as incompatible as fire and water. In order to unify Marxism and humanism, the humanism advocated by the novel has been coated with a revolutionary cover. Sun Yue says "He Jingfu's humanism is aimed at thoroughly emancipating mankind." He Jingfu says "Marxist humanism is aimed at emancipating mankind so that every person can become a free and distinctive individual." These words appeared to be quite right, because

Marx also said that the historical mission of the Proletariat was to "emancipate mankind" and that the communist society would be "a community in which the free development of individuals will be taken as a condition for the free development of all men." However, there is nothing in common between the means and ways advocated by Marxism toward the emancipation of mankind and the humanist stand of He Jingfu.

The bourgeois slogan of "freedom, equality and universal love" played a progressive role in the struggles against feudalism and religion. However, with the establishment of the bourgeois political power and the development of the sharp class contradictions in the capitalist society, bourgeois humanism became a slogan advocating "love and unity" between the oppressors and the oppressed, and the spiritual opium for the laboring people, advocating the realization of social progress through the "self perfection of morality."

In order to safeguard the interests of the Proletariat and truly emancipate mankind, Marx and Engels carried out ruthless struggles against the hypocrisy of all brands of humanism. He Jingfu said: "Marx drew a demarcation line between bourgeois humanism and proletarian humanism, but did not negate humanism and universal love!" True, Marx drew a demarcation line between the two opposing kinds of humanism and made a sharp criticism on the bourgeois viewpoint of "universal love." However, according to Marxism, the community, in which every person will become a free individual and will be truly loved, can be realized in the distant future when the society of private ownership is thoroughly eliminated. In order to attain this lofty and great goal, the Proletariat has yet to thoroughly eliminate all things in society that are against human nature and humanity through long-term class struggle. Therefore, the Marxist viewpoint of humanism includes the revolutionary contents of class struggle and completely burying the old world. It is as incompatible as fire and water with the humanism advocated by the bourgeoisie, which obliterates class contradictions and mediates class struggle. Marx and Engels held that in the world where class oppression and exploitation still exist, it was very harmful to be fond of propagating the humanist "soliloquy of love." They sharply satirized the humanism advocated by those "true socialist" schools of thought as "the Milky Way of love," radiating benevolent and soft rays on citizens." When making a criticism on the article "Communism, Socialism, and Humanism" written by Hai-er-man Ze-mi-xi [3189 1422 2581 3419 4717 1585], Marx and Engels said: "After the author refuted communism and socialism in this way, he pointed out for us the supreme unity of both--humanism. Since then, we have entered a circumstance of 'man,' and henceforth this true and entire history of our 'true socialism' has been unfolded in Germany. 'All disputes about names in humanism have been settled. Why should we divide ourselves into communists and socialists? We are all men.'" Through the description of "man" without the content of class struggle, the novel "Man, Oh Man!" also takes a skeptical attitude toward, and negates, the Marxist theory of class struggle, telling people not to divide themselves into classes but just to cast an eye at abstract "man" and "humanity." In analyzing a literary work to see what kind of humanism it has advocated, we must not make our judgment merely in accordance with what the characters in this work say, but also, and more important, in accordance with what they do. The words and deeds of He Jingfu and Sun Yue, the leading characters in the novel "Man, Oh Man!", prove that what they have advocated is bourgeois humanism and universal love.

It seems that the wills of both He Jingfu and Sun Yue have been sapped by the class struggle. They have thrown away the expansion of class struggle which has appeared since 1957, including the so-called "class struggle" advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," as well as the correct class struggle, as they would throw away slops. We are also opposed to expansion of class struggle. However, we must adhere to correct class struggles. The history of mankind since it entered the class society is a history of class struggle. Although class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction in the new historical period of socialism, it will continue to exist within certain limits and may even sharpen under certain conditions. If we observe things with a humanist point of view, we can never bring order out of chaos and carry out the construction of socialist modernization.

He Jingfu and Sun Yue tried to adopt kindhearted and persuasive methods to solve various contradictions in practical life. For instance, with regard to the contradiction between Xi Liu and Xi Wang (father and son), He Jingfu persisted in attaching importance to human feelings and persuasion and objected to a principled struggle. It was Xi Liu who labelled He Jingfu as a "rightist." After the smashing of the "gang of four," he still persisted in his leftist mistakes. The contradictions and conflict between Xi Liu and his son were differences in principle. However, He Jingfu criticized Xi Wang, saying that he disregarded the feelings between father and son. Sighing with emotion, He Jingfu said: "I know that there are various kinds of fathers and sons in the world and various kinds of families and ethics. But I cannot accept the idea that the so-called class struggle and line struggle should be carried out in households." Of course, we never say that class struggle should be extended to every household. Actually, it is impossible to do so. However, since a father and a son in a family might have different ideological stands and antagonistic ethics, an principled struggle cannot and should not be avoided. Ancient people placed righteousness above family loyalty. How can we say that Xi Wang, who criticized and carried out struggle against his father's mistakes, is a person disregarding the feelings between father and son? Why should we not accept such a person because of his conduct? He Jingfu truly loved Sun Yue. But when Zhao Zhenhua, who abandoned Sun Yue, came to visit Sun and her daughter, He Jingfu no longer gave thought to Zhao's previous mistakes. He enthusiastically helped him to get in touch with Sun Yue and the daughter and assisted him to hold correspondence with the daughter. He Jingfu's philosophy of life was based on leniency. He always returned good for civil regardless of all questions of principle. He was a person truly permeated with abstract human feelings, human sympathy, and humanism. Zhao Zhenhuan eventually repented and turned over a new leaf. He also learned from He Jingfu's humanism. He said: "Life has sown the seeds of resentment and enmity among people and has caused a number of rifts. Now we should use understanding and fraternal love to heal them and promote harmonious relations between people." Actually, this was precisely the idea of Sun Yue and He Jingfu. They played the role of "healing" the rifts in life. As a secretary of general party branch, Sun Yue realized that she was wrong in grasping "class struggle" in the 1950's and "line struggle" in the 1960's, and that the only thing she could do was to discard such "orthodoxy" and "line." She was determined to take hold of the "panacea" of humanism and get rid of the previous Sun Yue. She appeared as a humanist who adopted an attitude of sympathy, understanding, and reconciliation toward people and events occurring around her.

Although she was somewhat dissatisfied with Xu Hengzhong and Li Yining who pursued nihilism, and pessimism, were disillusioned with the mortal world and had erroneous ideas of negating everything, she actually sympathized with and understood them. She did not dare to carry out severe criticism against them. With regard to the erroneous act of Zhao Zhenhuan who abandoned her because of his fickleness, she harboured no indignation. Nor did she hate him. On the contrary, she "repented" her conduct, saying: "It is me, not you, who ought to be responsible for our tragedy." She attributed the tragedy to her failure to transfer Zhao Zhenhuan to work beside her. Her last letter to Zhao Zhenhuan was a song of praise of abstract human nature, human sympathy, and humanism. He was deeply touched by this letter because he discovered his soul and observed the ethics of being a man after reading the letter. He originally intended to restore his marriage with Sun Yue. However, Sun's humanist thinking purified his soul so that he eventually wrote a letter to her, hoping that she and He Jingfu would become life companions. It is true that the "panacea" of humanism of Sun Yue and He Jingfu did have an effect on the "men" of the "self-observation" of the author. However, it will never play a good role in men of the practical work and the revolutionary cause. On the contrary, such "panacea" can only play a sabotaging role. When criticizing the "genuine socialist" poet (Baker), Engels pointed out that (Baker) and those who propagated the poems "adopting a sentimental and conciliatory attitude toward reality," "do not play any revolutionary role." On the contrary, they are only "three-color boiling powder which can stop bleeding."

III

In the present struggle against spiritual pollution, why should we comment again on the humanist ideas of the novel "Man, Oh Man!". Because this is not a problem of the novel alone. There is an erroneous ideological trend on the literary, art and theoretical fronts, which advocates an abstract humanism. The novel "Man, Oh Man!" is a representative work which advocates abstract humanism and bourgeois humanism. Since the writer has propagated such theory and created such artistic images, some readers have been greatly influenced. Some people might also think that once we criticize abstract humanism, nobody dares to write about "human feelings" and "human sympathy" in literary works. This is a misunderstanding. We can talk about human feelings and human sympathy, but we are not allowed to advocate the abstract human feelings and human sympathy which depart from the class content and the contradiction between productive forces and production relations. We maintain that we should love our comrades, and people and hate the enemy and all severe criminal elements. With regard to those comrades who have committed mistakes on matters of principle, we should adopt the approach of curing the sickness and saving the patients to criticize and help them or even carry out necessary ideological struggle against them. This is our revolutionary humanism, a humanism which is clear about what to love and what to hate. It is based on the Marxist theories on class struggle and Comrade Mao Zedong's ideas on correctly handling the two types of contradictions. Therefore, revolutionary humanism is not empty or illusionary talk about people's fraternal love, happiness and freedom or hollow and sentimental sympathy and compassion for them. On the contrary, revolutionary humanism manifests itself in abolishing all social conditions which make people suffer. All these are the basis and conditions for realizing "humanity." At present,

although all exploiting classes have been eliminated as a class in our socialist China, class struggle still exists. As far as international influence is concerned, imperialists and the international bourgeoisie still use various kinds of decadent ideology to corrode our people. We should use Marxism to analyze complicated social phenomena. We should not use bourgeois humanism to treat various contradictions and problems occurring in social life. For instance, with regard to a handful of criminal elements who severely jeopardize the interests of the people, we should not rely on "human nature," "human sympathy," and "humanism" to change them by persuasion. We should deal with them according to law. If we adopt a humanist attitude toward them, this means we commit a crime against the people. There is no humanism whatsoever. Some bourgeois politicians in the world have accused us of suppressing those criminal elements, saying that we disregard humanism. However, they support the ruling class of their country in sending troops to kill the innocent people of other countries. Does this also mean humanism? In our socialist country, we adopt a democratic attitude toward the people, but exercise dictatorship over a handful of hostile elements. To truly do so, we must have a sound socialist democracy and legal system. In the past, we committed the mistake of enlarging class struggle which seriously harmed our comrades. The main reason for this was that we did not have a sound socialist democracy and legal system. The novel "Man, Oh Man!" intended to draw a historical lesson, but it reached a wrong conclusion. The novel maintained that the main reason for the enlargement of class struggle should be attributed to our failure to attach importance to human nature and humanism and our mistakes of trampling on humanism. Therefore, it held that only by pursuing humanism, could we heal the rifts among people and "restore" the lost human nature. This is an out and out historical idealism. We do not believe that there is any "panacea" which can "restore humanism" in the present-day world.

CSO: 4005/256

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

SPIRITUAL POLLUTION--These past few days, members attending the Fifth Session of the Sixth People's Congress Standing Committee have been discussing the problem of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution and of strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In their discussion, the members fully affirmed the successes achieved by the province since the Third Plenary Session. They also pointed out the seriousness of the problem of spiritual pollution. The members maintained: An important thing in resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution is to strengthen ideological and political work, to persist in giving patriotic and communist ideological education to cadres and masses and, in particular, to youngsters so as to enable the people to have more confidence in the leadership of the Communist Party and to enable our next generation to become successors to the communist cause and resolutely take the socialist road. The members expressed the hope that comrades on the ideological front will conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, provide more and better spiritual food for the people, produce better films and operas, and run our broadcast work in a better and more lively manner. [Excerpts] [HK100520 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 83]

PHOTOGRAPHS ON MAO ACHIEVEMENTS--To mark the 90th anniversary of Mao Zedong's birthday, the Hunan Pressphoto Agency will distribute an exhibition collection of photographs entitled "Great Achievements and Brilliant Thought" beginning 15 December. This collection of photographs is being prepared by the XINHUA photo studio. These photographs reflect Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary practice at various revolutionary historical periods. Some of them have never been published before. The photographs truly record Comrade Mao Zedong's great historical achievements and brilliant image. [Text] [HK130304 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 12 Dec 83]

HUNAN LAW SOCIETY ESTABLISHED--The Provincial Law Society was established on 30 November in Changsha. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC attended the establishment meeting. [Summary] [HK021558 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Dec 83]

HUBEI LEADERS VISIT--After attending the inaugural rally of the Exi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and governor; and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC

committee and the provincial government yesterday especially came to Longshan County in our province and held a cordial forum with leading comrades of the county CPC committee and the county government. Huang Zhizhen and other leading comrades encouraged the people of the two counties--Laifeng and Longshan--to continue to strengthen the unity of nationalities and to do a good job in socialist construction in the border areas of the two provinces. Leading comrades of the Longshan County CPC Committee and the county government declared that they would surely work hard to strengthen the unity of the people at the border areas of the two provinces and would contribute toward the building of the border areas. [Text] [HK050909 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 4 Dec 83]

GUANGDONG 'TWO SUPPORTS'--The Guangdong congress of progressives in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people concluded in Guangzhou today, after 5 days in session. Present at the closing ceremony were members of the Central Advisory Commission and responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory committee, people's congress standing committee, government, provincial people's armed police, and Guangzhou City including Liu Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Wang Ning, Song Zhiying and Kou Qingyan; and responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA Units and their leading organs and other units including You Taizhong, Xu Fangchun, Shan Yinzhang and Chen Jide. Xu Fangchun, deputy commander of the Guangzhou PLA Units, and Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, spoke at the ceremony. They called for further efforts to develop the drive to support the army and cherish the people. [Summary] [HK110404 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 1130 GMT 10 Dec 83]

CSO: 4005/256

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL OPENS MEETING OF BANNER, COUNTY CPC COMMITTEE SECRETARIES

SK040258 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees opened in Hohhot on 3 December. The main task of the meeting is to further study and implement the guidelines of the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and arrange for the 1983 regional economic work in line with the guidelines. [passage indistinct]

During the session of this meeting, priority will be given to studying the documents of the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to the implementation of [words indistinct]. Leading comrades at all levels who are participating in the meeting will conscientiously study, word by word and sentence by sentence, the communique of the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the important speeches delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun to the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

To achieve success in the regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees, the regional CPC committee has held an enlarged plenary session prior to this meeting to discuss and adopt the major documents of this meeting. On the evening of 2 December, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, presided over and convened a preparatory meeting. At this preparatory meeting, Bu He made a speech on the guiding ideology, main content and the procedures for the regional meeting of secretaries of banner and county CPC committees.

CSO: 4005/219

NORTH REGION

NONPARTY FORUM ON PARTY RECTIFICATION HELD 3 DEC

SK050506 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Excerpts] On 3 December, the regional CPC committee held a forum to relay to the nonparty personages the guidelines of the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to hear their opinions on the CPC's party rectification. Attending the forum were Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen, and Liu Guixian, deputy secretaries of the regional CPC committee.

At the forum, Comrade Liu Guixian first relayed the guidelines of the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the important speeches delivered by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun to the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen spoke on behalf of the regional CPC committee and briefed nonparty friends on the arrangements of the regional CPC committee for implementing the guidelines of the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Sepaking of the great strategic significance of the CPC's party rectification and the principles, tasks, policies, and methods for party rectification, Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen pointed out: Our party has both determination and confidence in achieving success in the current party rectification perfunctorily and superficially and will never disappoint the comrades of the whole party and the people across the country.

Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen said: We have many favorable conditions for the current party rectification. First, we have a firm leading core of the CPC Central Committee. Second, we have summed up both positive and negative experiences and formulated a correct set of principles, policies, and methods for party rectification. Third, the healthy force inside the party shows a great superiority and a large number of tested and loyal proletarian cadres serve as a backbone force for the current party rectification. Fourth, the people vigorously support the party rectification. With these conditions and coupled with the efforts of party organizations at all levels and the large number of party members, we will certainly successfully complete the task for the current party rectification.

Discussing the elimination of spiritual pollution, Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen pointed out: Eliminating spiritual pollution is an important and urgent task for the ideological front as well as a part of party rectification.

Like party rectification, elimination of spiritual pollution is a major issue which bears on the future and destiny of our party and state and, thus, we must not treat it lightly nor ambiguously. However, in this regard, we must prevent the past leftist practices and draw distinctions in accordance with the policy. By no means should we regard anything as spiritual pollution and weed out spiritual pollution in an exaggerated manner. To the comrades who have committed mistakes, we should sincerely criticize and help them, patiently educate them, and encourage them to correct their mistakes. In sum, we must adopt a positive and realistic attitude. In this connection, we hope that nonparty friends will dispel misgivings and make concerted efforts to achieve success in this work.

Attending the forum were responsible persons of the regional branches of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and the Jiu San Society; responsible persons of the regional federation of industrialists and businessmen; the nonparty representative figures; some deputies to the NPC and members of the National CPPCC Committee staying in Hohhot; nonparty personages of the regional people's congress standing committee and the regional CPPCC committee; and some other patriotic figures. More than 80 people attended.

The forum continues on 4 December.

CSO: 4005/219

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CALLS FOR RESPECTING ADVANCED

SK051019 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Party Organizations Should Resolutely Support the Advanced"]

[Text] Comrade Wu Jinhu's letter has vividly shown that party organizations must unswervingly come over to the side of the advanced and should resolutely support the advanced.

The socialist cause is an undertaking of hundreds of millions of people. However, the ideological progress of hundreds of millions of people cannot all be same. Some of them are more advanced ideologically, and their progress in this regard is faster. Some of them cannot catch up with the situation for the time being, resulting in slower ideological progress. How can we enable the fast progress to be much faster and the slow progress to catch up with the fast? The best answer to the question is to discover the advanced and to support the advanced--this is the same drive we have often launched before for drawing typical experience from selected units and setting some advanced individuals up as pacemakers. The power of typical experience is boundless. As soon as pacesetters are set up, the masses will follow immediately and then, our cause will be vigorously and prosperously advanced. Another answer to the question is that attention should be paid to the fact that bourgeois spiritual pollution currently prevailing in the society is quite serious. In some localities, backward units and individuals who even were criticized attract no one's attention and often win sympathy from others. Conversely, the advanced are often isolated and satirized. A number of persons have made warmhearted inquiries about those who have made their work worse. However, these backward individuals have been treated coldly as soon as they begin to have a change for the better in work. If they become the advanced by making great progress in ideology, they will be satirized and attacked and will land themselves in utter isolation. Under such a circumstance and without the party's support, right things could very possibly be turned upside down, backward units and individuals could feel proud and elated, the advanced could feel dejected, and our cause could not be advanced, but will fall back. Therefore, the question of whether or not party organizations stand on the side of the advanced and resolutely support the advanced is not small, but it is a big question that has a vital bearing on advancing or drawing back the socialist cause.

To support the advanced, it is necessary to boldly set up or commend the advanced. Efforts should be made to overcome flabbiness and the lack of unity prevailing in work, to justly and forcefully disseminate in a big way the advanced ideology and deeds scored by advanced collectives and individuals, and to arouse the masses to learn from them. The advanced are by no means flawless. We should adopt a proper attitude toward their shortcomings and should help them correct their shortcomings. However, we should never forget to stress the mainstay of the advanced's achievements and should not totally deny the advanced deed as soon as shortcomings of advanced individuals are cited. The question of whether or not party organizations boldly and resolutely support the advanced is a test imposed on them. Communists who take the lead in socialist construction and those who give toil and sweat to building socialism should resolutely cherish the advanced and should ardently help them so that their typical ideology, workstyle, and experience can be popularized in the locality as a whole so as to make an overall progress in the socialist cause. They should by no means profess love of what they really fear and say one thing and mean another. Efforts should be made to support the advanced and also to boldly launch criticism against the backward. It is necessary to resolutely check a number of backward persons who have spoken sarcastically or ironically to advanced individuals and collectives. Those who dare to make things difficult and to launch an attack to advanced individuals should be strictly punished according to discipline and law. Efforts should be made to open a way for the advanced so as to let them make progress freely. We must create a situation in which the advanced are honored and the backward are disgraced; the advanced should make further progress and the backward should catch up with the advanced; and the practice of learning from the advanced should take shape. To create such a situation, it is imperative to rely on the concerted efforts exerted by party organizations, governments, trade unions, youth, and women's federations at all levels. The party committee of the Shanxi Electric Machine Plant has set an example in supporting the advanced. It is hoped that comrades in various localities should carry out an examination among questions in this regard and should commend achievements and correct shortcomings so as to push forward the work in all fields.

CSO: 4005/219

NORTH REGION

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

HK021044 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Summary] "The provincial discipline inspection commission held a meeting recently of secretaries of prefectural and city discipline inspection commissions. The meeting communicated the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, discussed and studied the problem of how to implement the central leadership's decision on party rectification in pilot project departments, the problem of organizational and ideological construction in the province, and the problem of elimination of spiritual pollution."

(Zhu Weihua), first secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, presided over the meeting and delivered a summation speech.

The meeting held that the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification is correct. There are indeed many serious problems within party organizations in the province and these problems must be resolved by making concentrated efforts and in a systematic way. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels must, under the unified leadership of CPC committees, treat party rectification as the central task and spare no efforts to implement the decision on party rectification. They must fulfill all tasks assigned by CPC committees.

"In party rectification, discipline inspection commissions at all levels must first straighten out their own style and organizations and transfer to other departments those who are not qualified for doing discipline inspection work, and build the party's discipline inspection rank into a great wall of steel safeguarding the interests of the political party of the proletariat."

The meeting pointed out that resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution is an important task for the party's discipline inspection commissions. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels must, in cooperation with relevant departments, adopt a serious attitude and take practical and effective measures to resolutely fight spiritual pollution on the ideological front.

The meeting pointed out that weeding out the people of three categories is not only an organizational problem, but also a political problem. Discipline

inspection commissions at all levels must, under the unified leadership of CPC committees, overcome difficulties, and thoroughly and completely sort out the people of three categories.

The meeting demanded that discipline inspection commissions at all levels earnestly study the speeches given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun at the 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and documents on party rectification, unify their thinking, raise their understanding, and fight for elimination of spiritual pollution and the fulfillment of the task of party rectification.

CSO: 4005/219

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PUBLICIZES HEROISM OF CADRE RESCUERS

HK081239 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Report by Yan Baikun [7051 4102 3824] and Liu Bingqi [0491 3521 3823]: "Shaanxi Province Gradually Unfolds the Activity of Learning From Heroes Who Saved Tourists From Danger on Huashan"]

[Text] More than 100 cadets of the No 4 Military Medical University saved tourists from danger on Huashan. Their deeds have aroused strong repercussions in Shaanxi Province. The activity of learning from the heroes who saved tourists from danger on Huashan is beginning to unfold throughout Shaanxi Province.

After Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui told reporters that the province's youths, students, cadres, and masses should learn from the university's cadets who saved tourists from danger, responsible persons of the provincial scientific and educational department held a meeting of CPC committee secretaries of institutes of higher learning to arrange work for profoundly launching, in institutes of higher learning, the activity of learning from "heroes who saved tourists from danger in Huashan." These last few days, representatives from units in Shaanxi Province keep coming to the No 4 Military Medical University to invite the cadets concerned to make reports to their units. After the staff members and workers of the Shaanxi No 1 Knitting Factory listened to a report on the deeds of the cadets, factory CPC committee secretary Zhang Wenjie called on the 2,000-plus staff members and workers to conscientiously emulate the advanced deeds of Zhang Hua-type students, to take them as the model, and to strive to promote production and the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the factory. On 1 and 2 December, more than 8,000 teachers and students of Xian Jiaotong University listened to a report made by a representative of cadres and cadets who took part in saving tourists from danger. The university CYL committee made a decision on learning from heroes who saved tourists from danger on Huashan.

These last few days, SHAANXI RIBAO, the Shaanxi provincial broadcasting station, the Shaanxi TV broadcasting station, XIAN WANBAO, and the Xian broadcasting station keep reporting on the deeds of cadets of the No 4 Military Medical University. On 28 November, SHAANXI RIBAO front-paged a long report entitled "A Paean of Spiritual Civilization That Reverberates Through the West Mountains,"

introducing the deeds of the cadets who saved tourists from danger on Huashan. The paper also issued a commentator's article entitled "Develop the Spirit of Revolutionary Humanism." On 29 November, XIAN WANBAO issued, in a prominent position on the front page, a news roundup entitled "Huashan's Song of Triumph Resounds Everywhere," reporting on the speeches made by the responsible persons concerned and on how the people in the Xian area carried out the activity of learning from the cadets. The Shaanxi broadcasting station has also made several broadcasts of the deeds of the cadets of the No 4 Military Medical University.

CSO: 4005/245

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI CPC COMMITTEE REVEALS RECTIFICATION PLAN

HK081328 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Plan of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee for Carrying Out Party Rectification (adopted by the Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Provincial CPC Committee on 25 November 1983)"]

[Text] "The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee calls for starting the overall party rectification this winter. This is an important step taken by the CPC Central Committee in the new historical period to strive for greater successes in the modernization drive. It fully reflects the desire of the whole party and the people throughout the country. The "decision" profoundly expounds the necessity and urgency of party rectification and clearly defines the basic policies, basic tasks, basic principles, and basic methods for this party rectification. It is a document guiding party rectification during the new period and will have a profound and far-reaching influence on party building. Party organizations at all levels and all party members in our province wholeheartedly endorse this "decision." In order to implement this "decision" resolutely and in an all-round way in order to really do a good job in rectifying party organizations at all levels in our province, we have worked out the following plan:

Establish Determination and Confidence in Party Rectification

1. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have conscientiously implemented the line, policies, and principles of the Central Committee, brought order out of chaos, got rid of both the "leftist" and rightist obstructions, and carried out initial rectification of party organizations and the party's work style. The ideology, work style, and organization of the party have been greatly improved in our province. Most party members and party organizations are good or relatively good. They are able to play an exemplary role of vanguards and are capable of fighting.

However, for a variety of reasons, many serious problems still exist in the party organizations at various levels with regard to their ideology, work style, and organization, which do not suit the new situation and new tasks we are faced with in the modernization drive. The manifestations of the serious impurities

that exist in the party in ideology, work style, and organization, which were pointed out by the "decision" of the Central Committee, also tally with the actual situation in our province. In some places, some of these manifestations are very conspicuous. Politically, some party-member cadres have not maintained unity with the CPC Central Committee and have opposed and resisted, from "left" or right, the party's line, policies, and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and negated the four basic principles. Ideologically, some party members do not have firm confidence in communism and have forgotten the principle of serving the people wholeheartedly. Some of them are seriously influenced by individualism and have asked the party for higher positions and better treatment, taken advantage of their power and position to seek private gains, or even violated law and discipline. Some party cadres have been seriously affected by bureaucratism. Their revolutionary will has been waning. Organizationally, in some places, sectarianism, which is a combination of local factionalism and small mountain strongholds and circles, still seriously exists. There are various kinds of complicated "relationship networks," through which some people have made use of one another or even joined hands with one another to do evil deeds. Under the protection of factionalism and some leading cadres, the "people of three categories" still have not been weeded out [qing li 3237 3810] in some units, or have even been put in important positions. The existence of these problems has damaged the image of the party, weakened the party's fighting capacity, and obstructed the implementation of the party's line, policies, and principles. We must conscientiously study the "decision" of the Central Committee, gain a full understanding of the necessity and urgency of party rectification, and endeavor to raise our consciousness in party rectification.

2. The tasks for this party rectification are arduous, but there are also many advantageous conditions. We have the decision of the Central Committee on party rectification as our guiding document, have the CPC Central Committee at the helm, and have the concrete leadership of the CPC committees at various levels. We have the healthy forces, which constitute a great majority in our party, as our forces on which to rely and enjoy the wholehearted support of the broad masses of people who earnestly hope that our party will be enhanced through rectification. We have many veteran comrades who have experienced the Yanan rectification in the past and will play an active role in this party rectification. We have laid a good foundation through bringing order out of chaos over the past few years and have achieved a political situation of stability and unity and a healthy economic development. All this shows that our party is able to rely on its own strength to do well in this party rectification. History has repeatedly proved that our party is a long-tested great Marxist political party. It has not only the great strength to conquer all powerful enemies and overcome all difficulties, but also has the great strength to overcome its own shortcomings and mistakes. Provided we resolutely implement the line, policies, and principles of the CPC Central Committee, conscientiously act in accordance with the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, firmly rely on the consciousness of the party organizations and party members at various levels, correctly wield the sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism, and take resolute measures to expose and solve the problems existing in the party, we will surely win great victories in this party rectification.

3. This party rectification is not only an important matter concerning the building of the party itself, but also a matter concerning the future of our state and the destiny of the people of all nationalities. The people have placed great hopes on our party. All Communist Party members must conscientiously take on the heavy tasks entrusted by history, enthusiastically welcome the party rectification, and take an active part in it. Party cadres in leading positions, in particular, must set a good example in implementing the "decision" of the CPC Central Committee and guide the broad masses of party members to continuously raise their political consciousness and enhance their confidence so as to ensure the fulfillment of the four tasks for this party rectification: the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's work style, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of the party organization.

It Is First Necessary To Do Well in the Party Rectification in Provincial-Level Organs

4. The party rectification for the whole province will be completed within 3 years, and will be carried out in two stages from top to bottom. The first stage begins this winter, during which the rectification will be carried out in provincial-level organs for a period of 1 year. At the end of this stage, several organs at the prefectural, city, and county levels will be selected as experimental points for party rectification. The second stage will start from the winter of 1984 and be carried out in three steps. In the first step, rectification will be carried out in prefectural and city party and government organs as well as in the party organizations of enterprises and institutions directly under central departments and the provincial authorities. In the second step, it will be carried out in county (city, district) party and government organs as well as in the party organizations of enterprises and institutions directly under prefectural and city administration. In the third step, it will be carried out in the party organizations of townships and villages (production brigades) as well as in other grassroots party organizations. At least one-half of a year will be spent on each step, and the whole course of party rectification will be finished in 1986.

5. Doing well in the party rectification in provincial-level organs will have an important influence on the rectification of the whole province. It is necessary to set strict demands on it so that it can be grasped firmly and be done well. The rectification in various departments in provincial-level organs will not be carried out in groups. Beginning December this year, it will be finished in 1-year's time. It is necessary to make preparations for it immediately and make some concrete arrangements, so that it can be carried out under the guidance of the members of the provincial CPC committee Standing Committee and other responsible comrades. At present, it is necessary to take 2 months to study documents, raise consciousness, and unify understanding. Party and government leading comrades at the provincial level must set a good example. All party cadres in leading positions must take part in party rectification as ordinary party members. The provincial CPC committee Standing Committee must take the lead by doing well in the party rectification in the committee. On the basis of studying documents, it is necessary to fully develop democracy, listen to

opinions from various aspects, and conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism through comparison and examination. Party organizations of the provincial government and provincial people's congress Standing Committee and other provincial-level organs must adopt similar measures to do well in the party rectification in their own units. While studying the documents, various departments, committees, offices, bureaus, and mass organizations at the provincial level must gain a clear understanding of the main problems existing in their units and the situation of the "people of three categories" so as to lay a good foundation for solving these problems in the next step. The party rectification in these departments must also be carried out from top to bottom, that is, rectification should be carried out first in the leading bodies and among the leading cadres and then among the masses of party members.

6. No uniformity is imposed on the concrete steps and methods for party rectification. But generally speaking, it can be carried out in four stages. The first stage is to study documents, raise consciousness, and do well in investigation and study. The second stage is to carry out criticism and self-criticism and to solve main problems. The third stage is to take organizational measures toward party members and to conduct party member registration. The fourth stage is to perfect various systems and enhance the achievements of party rectification. During the party rectification, solving problems should be taken as a principle. The work must be grasped firmly but must not be done in an overhasty manner.

Basic Requirements and Measures To Ensure the Quality of Party Rectification

7. Party rectification must not be carried out perfunctorily or superficially. This is an important guiding ideology of the CPC Central Committee and a matter of great concern for the masses both inside and outside the party. Party rectification should be carried out, and should be done so successfully. In order to achieve this purpose, it is first necessary to study well the documents on party rectification decided upon by the CPC Central Committee, to enhance our ideological consciousness, and to unify our understanding. This is the ideological basis and prerequisite for preventing the party rectification from being carried out perfunctorily and superficially or following a roundabout way. Our study must be combined with realities. However, in the first stage, stress must be laid on gaining a correct understanding of the essential spirit of the documents and a clear understanding of the party's policies, tasks, principles, and methods. At the same time, it is necessary to establish a firm idea of ensuring good quality in party rectification so that the four tasks for party rectification can be fulfilled completely and in an all-round way. It is especially necessary to firmly grasp the following two links: first, taking serious organizational measures against the "people of three categories" and other people who have committed serious mistakes or have done serious harm; and second, enhancing party spirit through ideological education so that the whole party can achieve marked progress in ideological and political fields and in mental attitude, the consciousness of party members can be enhanced in serving the people wholeheartedly without seeking any selfish gains, and the relations between the party and the masses can be obviously improved. These are two important symbols for showing that the party rectification is not being carried out perfunctorily or superficially.

8. Criticism and self-criticism should be carried out in a correct way. Without conscientious criticism and self-criticism, none of our purposes in party rectification can be attained. It is necessary to create a good atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism during the party rectification. All Communist Party members, especially party cadres in leading positions, must listen to other people's criticisms with an open mind, strictly analyze themselves, and make earnest, profound, and realistic self-criticisms of their own shortcomings and mistakes. At the same time, they must be bold at criticizing those of other party members in a comradely, serious, realistic, and persuasive manner. It is necessary to tell the truth and not to save face. It is necessary to oppose liberalism, discard the vulgar "theory of relations," and overcome the erroneous ideas of "never offending anybody" and "growing more flowers than thorns." Of course, while carrying out criticisms, we must proceed from the desire for unity, help those who are criticized, and act in the spirit of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient." Such practices as "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" must be prevented. We will never allow any attempts to suppress criticism, to seize the opportunity of party rectification to whip up factionalism, to punish others by means of factionalism, and to frame up cases against others or to retaliate against those who make criticisms. All people who violate relevant principles in these respects will be dealt with seriously.

9. The "people of three categories" must be thoroughly weeded out. We have already done a great deal of work in this respect, and have made some achievements. However, the work has not been done in a thoroughgoing manner. This is a hidden peril. During this party rectification, it is necessary to make up our minds, carry out profound investigation and study, and overcome all obstacles and obstructions so that the "people of three categories" and their "military counsellors" ["jun shi 6511 1597"] can be thoroughly weeded out and be seriously dealt with in accordance with the policies of the Central Committee. In this respect, we must attach primary importance to weeding out the "people of three categories" in the leading bodies. It is necessary to organize some special groups to take charge of the work and to start with the investigation of some major events in our own districts and units. It is necessary that all organizations and units at higher and lower levels work in close coordination and exchange information in this work. Resolute measures must be taken to prevent obstruction by factionalism and doing things according to one's likes and dislikes or one's personal feelings of gratitude and resentment, and to prevent some people from covering up their own problems by muddying the water. If during the party rectification, the "people of three categories" are still not weeded out thoroughly, the leaders concerned will be held responsible. Those who have been seriously influenced by factionalism and have thrown obstacles in the way of weeding out the "people of three categories" must be removed from the leading posts immediately. At the same time, it is necessary to correctly implement policies and realistically and fairly make clear the nature of problems. On the one hand, we must not let the real "people of three categories" escape, but on the other hand, we must not wrongly label the erring comrades as the "people of three categories." In principle, the "people of three categories" must be expelled from the party, unless they have proved themselves to have really mended their ways after a long period of examination. As to those cases which

were handled in the past but have evoked strong repercussions among the masses, it is necessary to make a reexamination of these cases in accordance with the guideline of the "decision." Those who stubbornly resist the policies of the CPC Central Committee adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those who have committed grave crimes in economic matters and other criminal offenses, and those who have seriously violated the law and discipline also must be weeded out in a serious manner.

10. The main problems in our own units must be solved conscientiously. We must not just grasp the less important problems and evade the main problems. All problems, such as those concerning the party's line, policies, and principles, those concerning the "people of three categories," those concerning the unhealthy tendency characterized by taking advantage of one's power and position to seek selfish gains, and serious bureaucratism, as well as paternalism, factionalism, anarchism, and liberalism, which neglect organization and discipline, and all other problems which have evoked strong repercussions among the masses, must be solved conscientiously during the party rectification. It is necessary to take resolute measures to check the unhealthy tendency characterized by taking advantage of one's position and power to seek selfish gains, which prominently exists among some party members and cadres, which has created a very bad impression, has damaged the image of the party, has dampened the enthusiasm of the masses, and has shaken the conviction of the masses in the superiority of socialism and the invincibility of communism. In order to solve these problems, it is necessary to attach importance to finding out about the situation and carrying out painstaking ideological work. The leaders must set an example, adhere to principles, and be bold in solving difficult problems.

11. A severe examination must be made. In the party rectification, we must follow the mass line from beginning to end, make the higher and lower levels supervise each other, maintain full communication among ourselves, and strengthen examination. A severe examination should be made in every stage so as to discover problems and solve them as soon as possible. When the rectification is finished, an overall examination should be made by the party committee at the higher level, and resolute remedial measures should be taken whenever a party organization is found to have failed to fulfill the five requirements put forth by the Central Committee. The party rectification conducted in some units on a trial basis prior to the announcement of the "decision" should be examined in an all-round way and in accordance with the spirit of the "decision." Those which are not up to the requirements should make up for what they lack and take remedial measures in this party rectification.

Take Eliminating Spiritual Pollution as an Important Component Part of This Party Rectification

12. The essence of spiritual pollution is to spread all sorts of decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, arouse feelings of nonconfidence in the cause of socialism and communism and in the leadership of the Communist Party, negate the four basic principles, and undermine the ideological unity of the party. This is a very dangerous anti-Marxist ideological trend, which can bring about great harm to the state and the people. Judging from what has been exposed recently, these problems also seriously exist in our province. Therefore,

it is necessary to take eliminating spiritual pollution as an important component part of this party rectification. It is necessary to take the "circular of the CPC Central Committee" and the speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun as our weapons and, in light of realities, further expose various expressions of spiritual pollution and its serious consequences. It is necessary to carry out criticism and self-criticism, and make a conscientious examination of spiritual pollution. It is also necessary to work out effective measures to check and prevent this pollution in the future.

The CPC committees at all levels must forcefully strengthen leadership over the ideological front and overcome weakness and laxity in leadership. They must forcefully strengthen ideological and political work and further do a good job in the building of spiritual civilization centering around communist ideology.

13. The party organizations in the ideological and political work departments on the theoretical, literature and art, press and publication, and educational fronts as well as in mass organizations (including trade unions, the CYL, and women's federations) and in those units concerning foreign affairs or foreign nationals must regard eliminating spiritual pollution as one of the major tasks for this party rectification. All "leftist" or rightist erroneous trends run counter to the four basic principles and the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They must be straightened out and corrected in a conscientious manner. At present, on the ideological front, especially on the theoretical and literature and art fronts, priority should be given to correcting the rightist trend and the trend of weakness and laxity. All those comrades who have spread spiritual pollution must make a sincere self-criticism. They must raise their consciousness and unify their understanding through eliminating spiritual pollution so as to really maintain ideological and political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

14. In the effort to eliminate spiritual pollution, it is necessary to pay attention to demarcation lines in applying policies. The problems of most comrades who have committed such mistakes are those of understanding, which are contradictions among the people. In solving these problems, we must attain the goal of clearing up ideology and uniting with our comrades. It is necessary to draw a clear line of demarcation between spiritual pollution and the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, and between spiritual pollution and criminal offenses. It is also necessary to distinguish between mistakes of a general character and spreading spiritual pollution.

Make Preparations for the Second Stage of Party Rectification

15. In those localities and units in which the second stage of party rectification is being carried out, it is necessary primarily to do a good job in the following aspects in accordance with the spirit of the "decision" of the Central Committee: 1) It is necessary to organize party members through various forms to conscientiously study the documents for party rectification and enhance their ideological consciousness so that they can conscientiously adhere to the four basic principles and resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, and play an exemplary role in the work in various fields. 2) It is necessary to conscientiously check unhealthy tendencies while studying the documents. The

erring party members must correct their mistakes of their own accord. Those prominent problems which have evoked strong repercussions among the masses must be solved as soon as possible. 3) It is necessary to make a thorough and careful investigation of the situation within the party and find the main problems in one's own localities and units that need to be solved. It is necessary to grasp firmly the investigation and handling of the cases concerning the "people of three categories" and other people who have committed serious mistakes and have brought about serious harm. Those leading bodies which have comparatively more problems must be rectified and reorganized as soon as possible. 4) It is necessary to strengthen the building of grassroots party organizations and establish and perfect regular organizational activities. Effective measures should be taken to reorganize those grassroots party organizations which are in a status of paralysis or semiparalysis.

Effectively Strengthen Leadership Over Party Rectification

16. This party rectification must be carried out under the unified leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the CPC committees at various levels. The provincial CPC committee will establish a party rectification office to deal with routine work. Under general circumstances, the higher-level CPC committees will not send out work groups to lower-level organizations. In the first stage of the party rectification, the provincial CPC committee will select a number of comrades who are strong in party spirit and good in their work style, who dare to adhere to principles, and who have a deep knowledge of the party's policies, and send them as liaison men to various units in which party rectification is carried out to gain a better understanding of the situation and grasp the trend. The provincial-level organs will be divided into eight sections: party and mass relations; politics and law; propaganda; science and education; industrial, communications, and financial work; national defense industry; agriculture and forestry; and provincial government, and a guiding group will be formed for each of these sections. Members of the provincial CPC committee Standing Committee and relevant responsible comrades will divide the work according to these sections and personally grasp some experimental points. During the party rectification, the CPC committees of the organs directly under the provincial CPC committee and provincial government must give full play to their functions.

17. It is necessary to conscientiously train some core members for the party rectification. The responsible cadres in charge of party rectification, the liaison men, and working personnel in party rectification offices in all units must be the first to receive training. It is also necessary to absorb a number of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, and veteran comrades who have retired from frontline work to participate in this study. This matter should be handled by various sections at the provincial level.

18. In the course of party rectification, attention must be paid to discovering and training outstanding young and middle-aged cadres. This work must be closely related to the work of building the "third echelon" for the leading bodies at various levels.

19. The CPC committees at all levels must strengthen investigation and study and gain a clear idea of the basic situation of party members and party organizations and the main problems to be solved in the subordinate units. They must pay close attention to the development of the trends in party rectification and discover and solve problems in good time. For important matters, they must report to the higher level party committees and ask them for instructions. At the same time, they must grasp well the typical cases and sum up experiences from them so as to guide the work in the future.

20. Economic work is always our central task. We must not slacken our efforts in economic work because of the party rectification. In all localities and departments in which party rectification is carried out, the leading bodies must be divided into two groups: one to mainly grasp party rectification, and the other to mainly grasp economic and other work, so that neither of the work in these two fields will be affected. Moreover, propelled by the party rectification, it is necessary to firmly and unswervingly implement various policies of the CPC Central Committee, including the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the national economy, so that new and greater achievements can be made in the national economy and in the work in various fields in our province.

CSO: 4005/245

CHENG MING REPORTS HUA GUOFENG ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

HK301028 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No. 74, 1 Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Lo Ping [5012 0393]: "Hua Guofeng's Attempted Suicide"; Hong Kong AFP in English published in DAILY REPORT: China 30 Nov 83]

[Text] 21 Nov--Not long ago, I heard a piece of news about Hua Guofeng in the Peking Hotel: Once, Hua went to have a haircut in the Peking Hotel and met other members of the CPC Central Committee there. He did not say a word and just turned around and left the hotel.

This reflected Hua's mentality at that moment, which completely coincided with his manner of refusing to greet other people on all public occasions, and also coincided with his attitude of refusing to make self-criticism at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held on 11 and 12 October.

Today, a former vice minister who has retired told me a piece of explosive news on the quiet:

Hua Guofeng recently made an abortive attempt to commit suicide.

How startling the news is! And it came too abruptly. Though I did not doubt the information my friend gave me, I still followed my old habit and tried by all possible means to verify the news. Several friends in cultural circles in Beijing said that they were not informed about the case. I also heard nothing from people working in the Beijing hospital where Hua Guofeng has stayed for a long time. At last, I learned from a person who is more authoritative than the vice minister that a CPC central document mentioning Hua's abortive attempt to commit suicide had been circulated through internal channels and that the document was available only to high-ranking cadres at and above the minister level.

The document just mentioned the case very briefly and no details were presented. My time was also pressing and I could not explore more deeply for more details about this news, because my report had to be dispatched before the current issue of CHENG MING was published.

A few days ago, some friends told me that the CPC top leadership had decided that if Hua Guofeng refused to make self-criticism in the present party rectification movement, he must be expelled from the party. The friends said: Deng Xiaoping once remarked that Hua Guofeng must be brought down because some people are still trying to follow him and to prop him up.

Deng made this remark recently. Earlier this year, Deng told Kim Il-song, who was visiting China, that he declined to take the position of party chairman and State Council premier, though he was qualified to do so, because he wanted to leave the top position to younger people. Deng said that Hua Guofeng was still young but could not be propped up. Deng Xiaoping emphasized that he had no intention of taking the place of Hua Guofeng. In the November issue of CHENG MING, I have mentioned Kim Il-song's inquiry about the case of Hua.

Deng Xiaoping did have grounds for saying that "some people tried to follow him (Hua) and to prop him up." Most old cadres I have met acknowledge Hua's merits as well as his demerits: On the one hand, Hua Guofeng insists on the "two whatevers" and has committed mistakes and lacks the ability to be a party chairman; on the other hand, his practice and his work style is more decent than those of some senior leaders. It is learned that Hua Guofeng has supporters in the ranks of party members, in the government, and especially in the Army. These people constitute a threat to Deng Xiaoping's political power. That is the reason Deng said that "Hua Guofeng must be brought down."

It is believed that Hua Guofeng himself has also understood the situation which is unfavorable to him. We may also assume that Hua was irritated by all this. Did he try to make a protest through death? Did he try to arouse the sentiment of opposing the present authorities through his suicide?

CSO: 4005/220

RULE BY LAW REQUIRES END TO 'ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS'

HK020627 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 30 Nov 83 p 2

["New Talk" column: "'Royal Instructions' and 'Royal Command' Must Be Abolished If Rule by Law Is To Be Achieved"]

[Text] There are more and more discussions on the issue of ruling Hong Kong by law. Not long ago, when the Legislative Council was discussing the administration report of the governor, Sir Edward Youde, a Legislative Council member talked volubly about rule by law. She quoted copiously from many sources, and reduced them to four points: there must be a government which is able to represent the public on legislation; implementation must be based on the law; administration of justice must be independent; and the penal code must be clearly defined.

When we practice ruling Hong Kong by law, there is an issue of whether or not we really want to conscientiously perfect and consolidate the legal system or to do the work carelessly and muddle it. If we take a serious attitude on the issue of rule by law, the final outcome must be the abrogation of "royal instructions" and "royal command," which are imposed on Hong Kong by Britain.

The Legislative Council member cited examples to show that Hong Kong has Victoria Park, where people can make speeches, just as in Hyde Park in Britain, and that this is a symbol of rule by law. Since she wants to make comparisons, there is in fact another common point between them; that is, the Legislative Council of Hong Kong is the same as the British Parliament in that it is loyal to the Queen.

Let us look at the first article of the "royal command," which makes clear from the very beginning that the Hong Kong governor has the right to ask anybody in public office to swear allegiance. To whom do they swear allegiance? They swear allegiance to the Queen rather than to rule by law or justice. Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils were asked to take this oath. "There must be a government which is able to represent the public on legislation; in respect of its execution, implementation must be based on the law." With the inhibition of the oath, who will they represent? And what will they base themselves upon in respect of execution?

Recently, a council member who holds four titles concurrently likes to pose as "a representative of the grassroots class" whenever she does political canvassing. However, she swore allegiance to the British monarch before she assumed one or two of the posts in those four organizations. Therefore, who does she actually represent? Judging from the standpoint she is publicizing, is it not clear that she did not swear falsely? She also stated that she might play a balancing role. But she has already moved toward one side, and must first move back if she wants to pursue balance.

It is unnecessary to deny that there are capable and vigorous Hong Kong people among the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, nor is it necessary to deny that these members may speak fairly and reflect the viewpoint of the broad citizens. But the two councils, which are established in accordance with the "royal instructions" and the "royal command," have restrictions, so that their executive and legislative practices do not embody the spirit of rule by law, as well as hindering those public-spirited members who want to bring their ability into full play.

Under the legislative control of Britain, Hong Kong may be denied those bills which it wants or may be forced to pass those bills which it does not want. Article 8 of the "royal instructions" says: The British monarch and his descendants have the right to veto any Hong Kong ordinance. Article 9 of the instructions says: The British monarch and his descendents reserve their "undoubted right" to pass apply law to Hong Kong at any time it is necessary. Article 16, Section a of the instructions says: If a Hong Kong judge has to be removed from office because he has lost his working capability or because of misbehavior, this can only be done upon the approval of the Privy Council and the monarch. So, how can this be said to be independent administration of justice!

There is no question that the foundation of rule by law in Hong Kong in the future will no longer be based upon the colonialist regulations, and "royal instructions" and "royal command" must be replaced with a "mini constitution," which will be formulated through democratic means.

CSO: 4005/220

BUILDING OF CHINA'S SEA POWER DISCUSSED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 4, 5, 6 Oct 83

[Article by Zhang Qian [1728 3383]: "Building China's Sea Power"]

[4 Oct 83, p 13]

[Text] Our country's east and south sides border on the marginal seas of the western part of the North Pacific Ocean; the Bo Hai, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea link together to form the Sea of China. The four seas together occupy a total surface of some 4.7 million square kms, with over 18,000 kms of mainland coastline and some 14,000 kms of island coastline. China is one of the countries in the world with a very long coastline. But harbor construction is obviously inadequate. On the average, for every 202 kms of coastline, there is a harbor that still requires technological transformation. The United States, on the contrary, has a fully equipped harbor for every 135 kms of coastline. Japan is even more advanced in this respect. It has a harbor for every 27.1 kms.

The surface of the shallow waters along the coasts and continental shelves in the world is equal to 18 percent of the total land surface on earth and embodies great potential for economic development and value for national defense. Statistics show that about 90 percent of the marine food resources comes from the continental shelves. Our country's continental shelf that is up to 200 meters deep is one of the world's largest continental shelves, with a total surface of 1.5 million square kms. Here, over 50 categories of economic fishes are produced. The potential for fishing may be as high as 10 million tons a year. Presently, only 2.8 million tons or thereabouts of fish are caught each year. The continental shelf is also rich in oil and gas resources. In the last 20 years, over 1,600 offshore oil and gas fields have been discovered in the various seas in the world. The total reserve of offshore petroleum is as high as 300 billion tons. Presently, only some 600 million tons are produced each year. Six large basins with an impressive amount of petroleum have been discovered in the Sea of China.

The large volume of data mentioned above is insufficient to prove that our country is in fact a very important maritime country. Unfortunately, since the early Ming Dynasty in the early 15th century, after Zheng He once led a large Chinese fleet of over 27,000 people to move out of the South China Sea

into the Indian Ocean and reached as far as the eastern coast of the continent of Africa, Chinese leadership throughout history has lacked the ideological concept of sea power. This is an important reason why the Eastern and Western powers have continued to invade our country since the beginning of the 19th century. A major task at present for this generation of Chinese is to reestablish an ideological concept of China's sea power and what specific steps are required to do so.

Sea power is an English term that was first proposed by Mahan, a rear admiral in the United States Navy at the close of the last century. Rear Admiral Mahan published in 1900 the book entitled "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History." Another monumental work "Naval Strategy," published in 1911, which was revised from his lectures on the theory of naval strategy which he gave at the United States Naval Academy between 1897 and 1911, immediately made him the father of the modern theory of sea power. To put it simply and specifically, a country's sea power means, whether in times of peace or war, the strength which a country possesses in protecting and using the oceans and seas without intervention by other countries.

The Influence of the Expansion of Soviet Sea Power

In recent years, the Soviet Union has further stepped up its maritime expansion in the western Pacific Ocean. Presently, its Pacific Fleet has over 760 ships, with a total of over 1.4 million tons, one of which is the most advanced aircraft carrier "Minsk" (43,000 tons). The Soviet Pacific Fleet is also equipped with the "Ivan Rogov" class amphibious attack cargo boats. In the past, the Soviet Pacific Fleet had inherent drawbacks. On the one hand, several months out of every year, the two military harbors, Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk, which are at the eastern tip of the Kamchatka peninsula, would ice up, making navigation difficult. On the other hand, the most unfavorable factor, which was also geographical, was that the islands of Japan formed an obstacle to the front entrance to Vladivostok. The two entrances on either side of the Sea of Japan were also bottlenecks. In the south were the Korean Strait and the Tsushima Strait. In the north was the Soya Strait. Furthermore, even after passing the straits, the fleet still would not have reached the broad ocean. Instead, it would run into the Ryukyu Islands, which are situated between the East China Sea and the Pacific Ocean. In addition, the Kuril Islands (occupied by the Soviet Union) separated the Okhotsk Sea from the Pacific Ocean. This chain of islands has formed an obstacle on the route of Soviet Union's Far East Fleet to the Pacific Ocean. The military harbor of Petropavlovsk is an attempt to overcome these geographical factors, but without a high success rate. Today, due to the actual military alliance between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the fine military harbors in South Vietnam which the Americans built are being used freely by the Soviet fleet. The Soviet Union has redoubled its naval strength in the western Pacific and can really run wild in this region.

The first to be affected by the Soviet Union's expansion of sea power in the western Pacific is naturally Japan. Materials from Japan's Defense Ministry indicate that, on the average, 20 ships of the Soviet Fleet, including all kinds of guided missile cruisers, fighters and submarines, pass the Tsushima Strait and Tsugaru Strait every month, totally ignoring the Japanese Navy.

Japan's economic development makes it the number-one first-class powerful nation today. But it lacks natural resources and has to rely on overseas sources for a large portion of its resources, in particular, petroleum--the blood of industry. In the seventies, after two petroleum crises, Japan realized that its economic lifeline is the transportation route for petroleum imported from Asia. Thus, in the beginning of the seventies, it also vigorously developed the strength of its self-defense forces. After World War II, Japan only began to reestablish its naval self-defense forces in 1952. At that time, it had only 43 ships, with a total of 8,900 tons [sic]. In retrospect, when Japan in 1855 determined to build a modern navy, it once enjoyed a period of "glory," during which even Tsarist Russia was the defeated (in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905). The frantic expansion of Japanese imperialism before the Pearl Harbor incident in 1941 already enabled Japan to possess the world's third largest fleet, inferior only to England's and the United States'. The fleet had a total of over 1.46 million tons. It had over 400 ships, including several aircraft carriers. This massive navy was destroyed in World War II. Today, 40 years later, after 5 stages of defense reorganization plans, presently the Self-defense Forces on the Sea of Japan have again developed considerable naval strength, with 40,200 servicemen and over 270 ships. These fleets are made up of very modernized ships, such as the Haruna-class helicopter, destroyers and the second-generation guided missile destroyers, the Tachikaze destroyers that were built in 1976. They are all powerful modern warships, with a speed of 32 to 33 nautical miles and 60,000 to 70,000 horsepower and form a fleet which one cannot ignore. In addition, there are several dozen local ships of all types and submarine troops and over 300 sea-air fighters.

The Naval Strength of Japan and the United States

The "Outline of the Defense Plan" stipulated in 1976 was an outline of a long-term plan. The purpose of this plan, which will be completed in an all-round manner in 1987, is to consolidate Japan's strength in defense and raise the quality of the Self-defense Forces. This involves raising by a wide margin the volume of weapons purchases and at the same time reorganizing the troops according to the needs of reality, changing the previous defense strategies, proposing the new strategy of "frontline defense," stressing Japan's future position of meeting an approaching enemy head-on and trying its best to check and eliminate the invaders at sea or at the sea coast, so as to minimize to the lowest limit the possibility of a war on Japanese territory. Such strategic thinking certainly must rely on a powerful maritime defense force.

The U.S. Seventh Fleet, which once dominated the Pacific Ocean, is no longer overweening in light of the Soviet Union's vigorous expansion of its global sea power. Just as Admiral (Huo Luo Wei), chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, said in his report in 1978: "If a sea battle breaks out in the Pacific Ocean involving Soviet combat forces, the United States will have very little hope of success in controlling the ocean."

Be that as it may, the actual combat strength of this historic fleet, which was formed during World War II (on 10 March 1943), is still superior to the

Soviet Far East Fleet in the western Pacific. The Seventh Fleet has a total strength of around 100,000 people. This includes 27,000 marines. The fleet has over 140 ships, which include 4 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 35 destroyers and 730 fighter planes of all types. The aircraft carrier "Enterprise," which has the world's largest displacement, also belongs to the Seventh Fleet. In the mid-sixties, the U.S. Government assigned four major strategic tasks to the Navy: 1. It must be able to take the offensive against the enemy from the sky, on water and below water, so as to secure maritime traffic safety and smooth traffic flow without obstacles against its side. 2. It must organize task forces, with the aircraft carrier as the center, to cover the Marine Corps so that the latter can swiftly repulse the enemy's resistance and force landings. 3. The planes on the ships of the task forces must be able to aim their missiles accurately at the enemy's important military targets that are several hundred kilometers deep in the inland. 4. It must possess new-style guided missile submarines that can launch large-scale nuclear attacks on the enemy's heartland. The strategic thinking that determines the tasks of the U.S. Navy remains basically unchanged today. Of the abovementioned four tasks, besides the fourth one, which is a large-scale strategic offensive, the other three tasks all take the task forces of the aircraft carrier as the main body. Without a doubt, the aircraft carrier is the primary naval weapon system in seizing sea power and attaining maritime supremacy.

[5 Oct 83 p 17]

[Text] The Usefulness of the Aircraft Carrier

In recent years, some military specialists in the West opposed building large aircraft carriers. The primary reason is that the force of an advanced guided missile is sufficient to deal a fatal blow to the aircraft carrier. In particular, since England and Argentina have demonstrated the actual strength of the modern naval guided missile in the conflict over the Falkland Islands from April to June last year, the opponents of the aircraft carrier have seized on an even more plausible reason. In the war involving the Falkland Islands, the British destroyer "Sheffield" was sunk by Argentina's Exocet guided missile. This guided missile, manufactured by France, only cost \$200,000. Of course, the opponents of the aircraft carrier not only proposed economic censure; the primary conclusion to their opposition was that the sinking of the "Sheffield" proved that large ships are easily attacked by guided missiles. Retired U.S. Admiral Turner holds that if the "Sheffield" only had one sensitive point that easily caused chain-reaction explosions and fires, then the aircraft carrier has many more sensitive points, such as the artillery depot, airplanes that are refueling on the deck runway and the pipes that transmit fuel. At the same time, the adversary of the U.S. aircraft carrier--the Soviet Navy--has a massive and modern weapon system that is supported by long-range guided missiles, land-based heavy bombers and submarines that possess precise attack weapons. An officer of the U.S. Defense Department gave the following description of the scale of the possible threat of the Soviet Union: the Soviet Union's scale of attack is to dispatch 50 airplanes to shoot 100 guided missiles at each U.S. aircraft carrier fleet. Then the second echelon of attack planes will shoot another 100 guided missiles. These attacks will be launched in quick succession until all the ships of the

aircraft carrier fleet are destroyed. This is a horrifying picture. Furthermore, some military commentators hold that the task forces of the aircraft carriers embody basic strategic contradictions. This is because a large part of the equipment of this attack fleet is geared toward protecting the safety of the fleet itself. This necessarily hampers or weakens the ability of the fleet to execute attack missions. In a recent Congressional hearing, a naval commander who had just retired held that, in an all-round war, the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier could persevere in 2 days of battle at most. Admiral Zumwalt, who was chief of staff of the U.S. Navy from 1970 to 1974, recently stated that if the U.S. Navy did not build up its actual strength immediately, it would have a 35 percent chance of winning and a 65 percent possibility of losing in an all-round confrontation with the Soviet Union.

In fact, the above viewpoints are a bit too pessimistic, and the actual combat ability of the aircraft carrier is a bit underestimated. In reality, in today's ocean warfare, we still cannot do without aircraft carriers. Imagine, in the war over the Falkland Islands, if England did not have the two aircraft carriers, with the "Invincible" as the main strength of the British composite fleet, it would have been impossible for England to battle in the seas around the Falkland Islands, 13,000 kms from home. Without the limited air protection offered by the aircraft carrier, the British task forces would have suffered even more serious losses. Thus, the key to the question did not lie with whether the aircraft carrier was necessary but in how to guarantee the safety of the aircraft carrier.

In the warfare involving the Falkland Islands, the primary reason why England suffered serious losses was because the task force lacked close air protection. On the one hand, because the 2 aircraft carriers were relatively small, the number of aircraft they carried was limited (40 "Hawk" fighters, 60 helicopters), which failed to achieve air superiority. Air domination was in the hands of the Argentine Air Force. On the other hand, although the Harrier vertical takeoff fighters were very advanced (in the initial stages of the war, the French-manufactured "Mirage" planes which Argentina had were downed by the American-manufactured "Rattlesnake" air-to-air guided missiles which were directed by the advanced computer system of the Harrier fighters). Yet, because the route of the Harrier fighters could not go into the space that was beyond the enemy's radar monitored zone, they could not fully carry out the mission of air protection. Consequently, England's losses were mostly brought about by the Argentine air attacks. The most important question still lies in how to attain air superiority by the composite fleet of the aircraft carrier. The weapon system that can replace the aircraft carrier has still not appeared in the 1980's and may still not appear by the end of this century. Those countries that truly want to build a sea power must have the aircraft carrier as the mainstay of its naval strength.

Although there are many voices in the United States that oppose building aircraft carriers, in actuality, after the aircraft carrier "Midway" was retired from service, the U.S. Navy is still planning to possess 15 large aircraft carriers, including 7 nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, such as the "Enterprise" and "Nimitz," 4 aircraft carriers of the "Kitty Hawk" class and 4 aircraft carriers of the "Forrest" class.

China Must Immediately Build Its Sea Power

In light of the unrest in the world situation today, China must seriously consider the question of national security. There are many people in the world who are promulgating all kinds of "songs of peace," "doctrines of mitigation" and "songs of disarmament." Whether they are sincere or hypothetical, we cannot be lulled by this talk. It is because, in reality, all the strong nations are escalating their strategic deployment. Are our lessons of history and practice over the last 100 years not profound enough?

If China truly wants to protect itself, it must immediately build sea power. In this respect, China has favorable conditions, such as a vast territory and a long coastline. It has a great many islands and harbors that have military geographical values. China's coastal defense can be discussed in three aspects: the coastal defense of the Yellow Sea north of the mouth of the Chang Jiang to the Strait of the Bo Hai; the coastal defense of the East China Sea north of the Strait of Taiwan, south of the mouth of the Chang Jiang and west of the Ryukyu Islands, which is the central position of power of the Sea of China; and the coastal defense of the South China Sea along the southern part of the western shore of the Pacific.

The Yellow Sea is linked with the Sea of Japan, and the portion where the two link together happens to be the area where the U.S., Japanese and Soviet navies frequently enter and exit. It also happens to be the ancient battlefield of the Russo-Japanese sea battles in 1905. In this second so-called sea battle in which the "country's fate is at stake" at that time when Japan was dominating the western Pacific Ocean, Japan took Lushun and Dalian from Russia. In addition, the Jiaozhou Bay, which was once occupied by Germany, and Weihaiwei, which was once occupied by England, are all outstanding military harbors. Our urgent task today in the coastal defense involving the Yellow Sea is to strengthen the facilities of Qingdao, Weihaiwei and Luda and equip them with naval and airborne troops as auxiliaries. At the same time, we should build the Changshan Islands into military harbors that are at the entrance from and exit to the Bo Hai and the Yellow Sea.

The geographical location of the East China Sea is a zone that can be quite easily attacked. This is because the coastal defense of the East China Sea is directly exposed to the western shore of the Pacific Ocean. However, along this coastal region, in particular the area south of the mouth of the Yong Jiang, there are submerged rocky coasts, numerous and complicated islands and miscellaneous harbors, many places at which we can build modern military harbors. The various existing military harbors of Wusong, Shanghai, the Zhoushan Islands, Wenzhou, Shatun, Pingtan, Xiamen and Dongshan Island are shouldering very heavy tasks. If our economic ability permits in the future, we can develop such harbors as Xiangshan Harbor, Sammen Bay and Sandu Bay into military harbors. Another advantage of a submerged rocky coast is that the sea coast is a mountain range, which produces a definite check on the enemy's sudden offensive.

The Region Where There Are Most Problems

The coastal defense of the South China Sea is what the author considers to be the region where there are most problems. Besides our country, the countries along the coast of the South China Sea include Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Kampuchea, Vietnam, the Philippines and Singapore. In the beginning of the article, the author already stated that maritime resources have become more and more important to the development of our country's economy. Many countries, even some medium-sized countries, are covetously eyeing our country's precious maritime resources. If one recalls, in early 1974, the South Vietnamese government that was about to fall dared dispatch marines and warships to invade our sovereignty over the Xisha Islands. After 3 days of close combat, we sank one South Vietnamese warship and inflicted heavy casualties on three. On 19 January 1974, we recovered the islands of Shanhu, Ganquan, Jinyin and Chenhang, which had been occupied for 18 years, and drove the South Vietnamese aggressors out of the Xisha Islands. This was the Xisha sea battle which all the Chinese people were excited about.

Nevertheless, less than 2 weeks later, on 30 January, the South Vietnamese Navy dispatched a small expeditionary fleet, which included 2 destroyers and 1 landing boat with 200 members of a naval shock force, in an attempt to occupy the Nansha Islands. Although they were under the surveillance of the four destroyers dispatched by the Taiwanese Navy and the Philippines reconnaissance planes, on 1 February they landed on Nanzi Island in our territory, and the Philippine troops that were stationed illegally 2 nautical miles away on our country's Beizi Island did not dare stop them. On 2 February, the South Vietnamese fleet went around Zhongye Island and Taiping Island, entered the Zheng He Reefs and brought military supplies to the South Vietnamese troops on Hongxiu Island. On the night of 2 February, the South Vietnamese troops arrived at Jinghong Island and dispatched a shock platoon to land and take over the beach. The Filipinos who were on the island all fled back to the Philippines without delay. On 3 February, the Vietnamese troops occupied the Anbo sand bank. On 4 February, they arrived at Nanwei Island. On 5 February, in the pose of victory, the South Vietnamese Navy returned home and announced that it had occupied the five islands of the Nansha Islands, which were under our country's sovereignty.

[6 Oct 83 p 17]

[Text] The Treasures of the South China Sea Have Been Stolen

The South Vietnamese authority "wanted to savor again what it had tasted." In mid-February, it again dispatched warships to invade the Nansha Islands and intensify the building of its defensive position. By early April, the Vietnamese troops in actuality had controlled the six islands of the Nansha Islands: Nanzi Island, Hongxiu Island, Jinghong Island, Nanwei Island, the Anbo sand bank and an anonymous sand bank inside the western reef. They occupied 22 percent of the land of the Nansha Islands above sea level, while the Filipinos occupied 51 percent. The Taiwanese Navy was able only to hold onto Taiping Island, which constituted 25 percent.

In August of the same year, the Shell Pecten/Cities Service Company, which was leasing the Sixth Zone of the South Vietnamese sea territory, obtained petroleum on the Wanan Shore, which could produce 2,230 barrels of crude oil every day. In February 1975, the Shell Company, which was leasing the Fourth Zone, also obtained petroleum in the sea around Nansha, which could produce 2,500 barrels of petroleum every day. In April 1975, the Saigon government collapsed. Our country was unable to issue appropriate responses and lost the opportunity to seize back the six islands that were encroached upon by South Vietnam. In March 1976, the North Vietnamese government sought out French and Italian petroleum companies to lease the South China Sea territory that was left by the Saigon government. The French Elf-Aquitane took the Fifth Zone and the Italian AGIP took the Sixth Zone. The Vietnamese government itself took the Fourth Zone, which had already begun production, to be developed by the Vietnamese state-run petroleum company. The boundaries of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth zones were drawn by the Saigon government, and they naturally included the territory of the Nansha Islands.

Seeing our feeble attitude toward the Nansha Islands, other countries along the South China Sea coast, such as Malaysia, also colluded with Japan to invest and set up plants in Sarawak in preparation for extracting petroleum gas from the Nankang Reefs. As of this year, 850 million cubic feet have been extracted every day, with about 6 million tons of liquefied petroleum gas marketed to Japan each year. These bandits who robbed our country's South China Sea treasures dared propose to change the name of the South China Sea to the "ASEAN Sea." We absolutely refuse to tolerate such acts of reaching out for a yard after taking an inch.

The Philippines Also Wants a Share

While preparing to rob our petroleum treasure, the Philippine government also attempts to swallow up the fishing resources of the Nansha Sea territory. After the Philippine Navy had successively occupied the five islands of Nansha in 1971, the Philippine government immediately launched the active development of fisheries on the island. In particular, it took the Zhongye Island as the center and established an ocean fishing base on the island. At the same time, it set up runways on Zhongye Island and Mahuan Island in order to strengthen the various types of military facilities. In order to consolidate the outer defense line of the Mahuan Island, at the end of 1977 the Philippine Army landed on and occupied Feiwen Island. In March 1978, the Philippine Army again seized the Yangxin sand bank. In June 1978, the Philippines began its biweekly shipping between the Zhongye Island and the Philippines proper. On 11 June, Marcos upgraded the occupied zone to an autonomous zone.

On 19 February 1979, Marcos even formally proclaimed the inclusion into his domain of this occupied territory. He even announced that the "Philippine-U.S. Joint Defense Treaty" could be appropriately applied to this zone. In principle, the United States could dispatch troops to protect that zone according to the treaty. However, until today, the United States has not publicly approved or opposed this statement.

The Soviet Union was unwilling to lag behind either. In January 1979, it publicly declared that the Nansha islands did not belong to China. In mid-April, it obtained the permission of Vietnamese authorities to embark at the Jinlan Bay military harbor. Although allegedly the basic task of the Soviet Pacific Fleet was aimed at the U.S. Seventh Fleet, yet after gaining permission to use the Vietnamese military harbor, the situation worsened regarding our country. As early as July 1975, the Soviet fleet's poise, when it was conducting maneuvers in the Sea of Japan and the South China Sea, simultaneously, already indicated that it was a threatening act to encircle the Sea of China. Another maneuver in July 1976 more clearly demonstrated an act against China. It was because this naval maneuver was launched in a unified manner with the Soviet Army that was stationed at the Sino-Soviet border. The goal of the Soviet Union was very clear. Once conflict breaks out between China and the Soviet Union, the latter will launch a maritime blockade against China.

Reviewing China's Maritime Strength

In light of the threat of invasion from various lackeys against our country's sea territory, we must not be content with temporary ease and comfort but must immediately change our course and swiftly build our country's sea power. By the light of superficial quantity, China seemingly possesses the world's third largest naval fleet. But the real combat strength is far inferior to that of England and France. It may also be far from comparing with the Japanese Navy of the near future! More than half of the Chinese fleet is made up of small cruisers that cannot leave the coast and conduct long-distance operations. For example, with the submarine, besides one "Han"-class nuclear-powered submarine, some 80 submarines are propelled by diesel and have limited range. They can only operate in the shallow waters and the coastal regions. China only has seven "Luda"-class destroyers and seven convoys, including the "Jiangnan"- "Jiangdong"- and "Jianghu"-class convoys, which are relatively modern. These ships have adequate ability for continual navigation and can more effectively watch over and protect the offshore resources and economic zones that are within 200 nautical miles.

In order to safeguard our country's maritime resources, our country must at least build a maritime military strength that can effectively control the maritime activities within 1,000 nautical miles. Our concrete preparations must include one aircraft carrier, such as the "Garibaldi," built by Italy and with a displacement of 13,000 tons, or England's "Invincible" helicopter aircraft carrier that has a displacement of 19,500 tons and that can carry nine SH-3D "Neptune" helicopters and over five "Harrier" vertical takeoff fighters. We must build at least 50 large modern cruisers and destroyers, 20 nuclear-powered attack submarines, 40 interception flying units, 250 to 300 antisubmarine fighters and a 3-month supply of ammunition.

The Strategic Value of the Hainan Island

In addition, we must emphasize the key construction of Hainan Island, which is situated at the strategic center of maritime warfare in the South China Sea. In light of its topographical makeup, Hainan Island embodies unique defense factors. Its topography is: a narrow northeastern portion, a broad

southwestern portion, a relatively low and flat northeastern portion and numerous mountains in the southwestern portion, with the highest part being around 1,700 kms and the lowest being over 1,000 kms. The entire island is surrounded by numerous harbors and covered with crisscrossing rivers. There are especially many high mountain ridges. In early February this year, there were reports mentioning that Hainan island was stepping up the building of communications and energy projects. In particular, it would speed up the building of the airports at Haikou and Sanya and the expansion of Haikou Harbor and Wenchang Qinglan Harbor. This is an exciting piece of news. Qinglan Harbor is a harbor in the northern part of Hainan Island that has military value. But Yulin Harbor, which is situated in the south, is a first-rate military harbor. Yulin Harbor should be built into a support center for the South China Sea Fleet without delay.

In addition, Haikou Harbor, Boao Harbor and Xinying Harbor all can bring their roles into play. Last, it would be best to equip Yulin Harbor and the Sanya District with several tens of large long-distance airfreighters and one to two paratroop divisions as the core of China's mobile troops. When China encounters a special challenge, immediate quick mobilization will be possible. There are many tough, strong, brave and volatile minority nationalities on Hainan Island, such as the Qu nationality and the Li nationality, who embrace a persistent character and a strong national consciousness. With minimal training, they will form a military strength of exceptional combat ability.

Consolidating Military Vantage Points

In order to insure our own safety, we must further set up permanent military vantage points in possible zones in the Donghsa, Xisha, Zongsha and Nansha Islands in order to keep an eye on any attempts to use the seas to disturb our country's national security. In those years, England and the United States jointly built a modern naval-air force base on the barren island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, using only 8 million British pounds. It was able to provide a landing for the large warships and the B-52 heavy bombers. Thus, if conditions permit, we should select among the islands one to two large islands to build naval-air force bases that are of high strategic value, so as to stop thoroughly those careerists who harbor ulterior motives from crossing the sea borders and to insure permanent peace in our country's sea territory.

The world is situated in an extremely complex situation. Any naive viewpoints will only bring about more misfortune for our country and people. Emphasizing the building of China's sea power does not mean wanting China to become a militarist nation. In fact, many countries in the world that are much stronger than China militarily are always dressing themselves as absolute supporters of peace. Their intentions are sometimes extremely complex. If we only accept their superficial statements, we will very easily overlook some basic facts. Since we are living in a world that has a strong smell of gunpowder, then we must carry some of this smell of gunpowder ourselves. Building China's sea power is not only necessary but entirely imperative.

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CHINA BOOSTS NAVAL STRENGTH

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 29 Nov 83 p 21

[English translation of an editorial that appeared in Chinese on page 1 of MING PAO on 27 Nov 83 p 1]

[Text]

Reuters carried a report a few days ago on China's plan to boost her naval force. It provides, among other things, for building five aircraft-carriers in the next five years each with a displacement of 20,000 tons carrying 25 helicopters or vertical landing and take-off fighters, like Britain's Sea Harriers. The plan also calls for building more than 10 large submarines each equipped with 12 missiles with a range of 2,500 kilometres, upgrading the electronic equipment of missile-carrying destroyers of the Luda class and frigates of the Jiangnan class, building a new class of missile destroyers with longer cruise range than the Luda class, and more supply ships and fueling vessels.

Modernisation in national defence is a very important ring of the Four Modernisations plan, yet its details were rarely disclosed for obvious reasons. While details of national defence should be kept confidential, confidentiality can hardly be air-tight in most countries as defence expenditures have to be approved by parliaments. Nations like the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam treat as strictly confidential their plans on defence, although intelligence agencies of other countries always succeed in getting a rough idea of what the plans are. Reuters said the information on China's latest naval buildup was disclosed by sources close to China's armed forces. It could be that Peking deliberately allowed the leak.

According to the Reuter report, Peking's decision on naval buildup was to cope with Soviet naval presence in Vietnam and protect China's offshore oil reserves in the South China Sea.

The Soviet Union has been building up its naval force in the Far East with an alarming speed. Its acquisition of the naval base in Vietnam's Cam Ram Bay provides the Soviet navy with additional facilities in the Western Pacific. The US navy bears the brunt of facing the Soviet challenge among nations of the anti-Soviet camp. Yet, the United States can only deploy a limited naval force in the Western Pacific as it has duties to perform in vast regions in the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean Sea, the Eastern Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. That is why the Reagan Administration has been urging the Japanese government to boost its navy to shoulder the main responsibility

of defending the northern part of the Western Pacific Ocean. Even if Japan is able to fulfil her duty in the northern part of the Western Pacific, defence in the South China Sea remains to be strengthened unless China is in a position to fill the vacuum. More submarines equipped with medium-range missiles are for the purpose of strengthening her nuclear deterrent ability as missile bases in China's mainland could be the first targets of attack by the Soviets in the event of a major war.

China has sovereignty disputes with several countries involving the Paracels and the Spratlys in the South China Sea. Not backed by a strong navy, China would find it more difficult to have the disputes settled. Laying emphasis on building long-range warships and aircraft-carriers is obviously for the purpose of dealing with Vietnam. The supply ships and oilers to provision, fuel, repair and rearm forces at sea to make them have greater endurance and mobility are for operations away from China's naval bases.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TA KUNG PAO ON TAIWAN REMARKS ON HONG KONG

HK290630 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Nov 83 p 2

["Political Talks" column by Shih Chunyu [2457 0689 3768]: "No Need for Taiwan to Worry Over Hong Kong's Future"]

[Text] Remarks of a "Diplomatic" Official of Taiwan

According to a dispatch by REUTER from Taiwan yesterday, the Taiwanese authorities are studying how to deal with some important problems that Taiwan may face after China recovers sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.

An official of the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" of Taiwan told a REUTER reporter: The recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong by the CPC in the future will cause Taiwan certain practical political and economic difficulties--at least it will mean cutting off important connections between Taiwan and Hong Kong in terms of air and sea communications and trade.

What this "diplomatic" official meant was that because the annual amount of Taiwanese exports to Hong Kong stood at \$2 billion and, at the same time, because Hong Kong was also the principal source of foreign investment in Taiwan, naturally Taiwan was worried over the future of Hong Kong.

It can easily be seen that this remark by the official of Taiwan's "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" was meant to create confusion in people's minds. Beijing has reiterated time and again its general and specific policies toward Hong Kong. In particular, the three talks with Hong Kong personages by Ji Pengfei on separate occasions in the past 3 months regarding the future of Hong Kong, all emphasized that after the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong, Hong Kong would be ruled by Hong Kong people themselves and Hong Kong people would enjoy a high degree of self-government. In the future, Hong Kong will enjoy the customary freedom of publication, speech, assembly, and association, as well as the freedom to come and go. These unchanged conditions of Hong Kong in the future will be explicitly stipulated and guaranteed by a mini-constitution applicable to the Hong Kong special administrative zone.

These remarks by Ji Pengfei have been well received in various circles of Hong Kong. Many personages have expressed their support for the policy of recovery of sovereignty and Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong.

Aiming at Fishing in Troubled Waters Once Again

In accordance with the above, after 1997, no hindrance will ever exist between Hong Kong and Taiwan in respect to communications and interchanges of trade, capital, persons, and in other respects. Since Ji Pengfei talked of freedom of speech and freedom to come and go being unchanged in Hong Kong in the future, Taiwanese people will be free to come to Hong Kong and leave Hong Kong as usual, and speech conveying different political views will naturally be allowed to exist. Why is it that the "diplomatic" official of Taiwan made no mention of Beijing's policy of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong and was bent on reiterating that the "CPC will take over Hong Kong in 1997?" Should the Taiwan authorities adopt this attitude of publicly twisting the words of others?

Recently, Sun Yunsuan, president of the Executive Yuan of Taiwan, revealed in the Legislative Yuan that an emergency plan had been formulated recently to cope with the situation of Hong Kong after 1997. What kind of "emergency" should Taiwan cope with?

With regard to the problem of recovering Hong Kong's sovereignty, the Taiwan authorities have been playing the role of a buffoon. In the beginning, they wanted to make use of the Hong Kong issue to fish in troubled waters. They wanted to use various means to absorb funds from Hong Kong and tried every means to solicit Hong Kong people to invest in real estate in Taiwan so as to alleviate the current depression in investments and stocks in Taiwan.

"If the KMT Were Ruling the Mainland"

In Hong Kong, the Taiwan authorities also instigate some pro-Chiang persons to employ various means, activities, and slanders to oppose Beijing's general and specific policies on the recovery of Hong Kong's sovereignty in 1997.

More shameless and senseless is the fact that the Taiwan authorities profess to be in possession of the lease for the new territories, signed between the authorities of the Qing Dynasty and Great Britain in the past, and demand that Great Britain holds negotiations with them. The Taiwan authorities want to make the most of the Hong Kong issue to obtain maximum political and economic profits, and their tactics have been treated with contempt by the Hong Kong people.

More ridiculous is the fact that the "diplomatic" official of Taiwan, who did not wish to be named, spoke to the REUTER reporter with such words: "The Hong Kong issue would be exist if the KMT were still ruling the mainland." These words are extremely ridiculous and absurd, but at the same time, they vividly reveal the persistent fawning on foreign powers and servility characteristics of the Taiwan KMT. All the Chinese living abroad as well as the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait will make their own just conclusions about the Taiwan authorities by means of the above words.

What is worth noting is the purpose behind giving prominent coverage at this moment by the British REUTER to the ridiculous view of Taiwan authorities on Hong Kong's future. What are they up to?